

THE "CONDER" TOKEN NEWSLETTER

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CONSECUTIVE ISSUE #6

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"Hmm! I see
the T. Ex has cut
prices on tokens."



"Huh? You say
there's a dinosaur
crisis in Hoboken?"

CORNWALL

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| 4 | Nice Bronzed Proof | \$89 | NOW | \$75 |
| 4 | Nice Mostly Red Unc | \$89 | NOW | \$75 |

ESSEX

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|-----|------|
| 7 | Choice R & B Unc | \$59 | NOW | \$49 |
|---|------------------|------|-----|------|

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|-----|------|
| 6 | Nice Bronzed Proof | \$75 | NOW | \$59 |
|---|--------------------|------|-----|------|

HAMPSHIRE

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| 57b | Nice Unc, Ex Eklund | \$42 | NOW | \$35 |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----|------|

LANCASHIRE

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|------|-----|------|
| 127 | Choice Unc | \$49 | NOW | \$39 |
|-----|------------|------|-----|------|

LINCOLNSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1 | Nice Brilliant Steel P-L Unc | \$295 | NOW | \$195 |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|

MIDDLESEX

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-------|
| 135 | Nice Unc, sm obv stain | \$259 | NOW | \$185 |
| 180 | Silver - Toned P-L Unc | \$179 | NOW | \$149 |
| 219 | WM - EF | \$49 | NOW | \$35 |
| 273 | Nice Unc | \$49 | NOW | \$39 |
| 336b | Toned AU/Unc | \$69 | NOW | \$55 |
| 353 | Choice EF/AU | \$16 | NOW | \$13 |
| 358 | Nice Unc | \$42 | NOW | \$32 |
| 455 | Nice Unc | \$75 | NOW | \$59 |
| 522a | Choice Unc, flan flakes | \$65 | NOW | \$45 |
| 651 | Choice R & B P-L Unc | \$59 | NOW | \$45 |
| 915 | Choice Unc | \$45 | NOW | \$35 |
| 1012 | Nice Unc | \$39 | NOW | \$32 |
| 1016d | Lightly cleaned P-L AU | \$19 | NOW | \$15 |

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|------|-----|------|
| 1018a | Nice P-L Unc | \$69 | NOW | \$55 |
| 1024 | Nice Sharp Unc, rev clash | \$35 | NOW | \$29 |
| 1128 | Choice Unc | \$65 | NOW | \$49 |

NORFOLK

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|------|-----|------|
| 14 | Choice Unc | \$59 | NOW | \$49 |
| 15 | Nice Unc | \$35 | NOW | \$29 |
| 45 | Choice Toned P-L Unc | \$75 | NOW | \$59 |

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------|-----|------|
| 4 | Nice Dark VF/EF | \$95 | NOW | \$75 |
|---|-----------------|------|-----|------|

SHROPSHIRE

| | | | | |
|----|------------|------|-----|------|
| 22 | Choice Unc | \$55 | NOW | \$45 |
|----|------------|------|-----|------|

SUFFOLK

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| 39 | Nice Mostly Red Unc | \$42 | NOW | \$35 |
| 40 | Nice R & B Unc | \$42 | NOW | \$35 |

WARWICKSHIRE

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-----|------|
| 169 | Choice Mostly Red Proof | \$79 | NOW | \$65 |
| 249 | Nice AU, obv toning streak | \$59 | NOW | \$49 |
| 269 | Nice Sharp Unc | \$79 | NOW | \$59 |

YORKSHIRE

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|------|-----|------|
| 9c | Nice P-L Unc | \$59 | NOW | \$45 |
|----|--------------|------|-----|------|

ANGLESEY

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------|-----|------|
| 233 | EF, lacquered, RRR | \$119 | NOW | \$59 |
| 421 | Choice Unc, rev spot | \$69 | NOW | \$45 |

AYRSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-----|-------|
| 3 | Nice P-L Unc | \$159 | NOW | \$119 |
|---|--------------|-------|-----|-------|

DUBLIN

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| 15a | Crudely made VF, RR | \$59 | NOW | \$29 |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----|------|

The Token Examiner *Jerry & Sharon Bobbe*
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HALIPENNIES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AYLESBURY DH3, classic VF, no better
no worse, Justice seated/shield....45.00
" DH7, Fine but weak obv. & strong
rev.*some pits & corr....so only...15.00
another but XF/AU-usual flattish
strike, bust/flags w/Liberty cap...125.00
" DH27, scarce, AU/GXF hints of
lustre, shield/Phoenix.....135.00

CHESHIRE

MACCLESFIELD DH47, GVF, bust of
Roe/lady spinning.....9.00
" DH82, 1/2d scarce, UNC w/very nice
surfaces-tiny clip, beehive &
cypher/lady spinning.....99.00

CORNWALL

COUNTY DH2, choice bronzed UNC.
Druid/shield.....95.00

DORSETSHIRE

SHERBORNE DH17, scarce, UNC w/traces
of lustre & very nice surfaces,two-
headed eagle/beehive & cypher.....90.00
POOLE DH11, 1/2d, NXF, Hope*anchor/
shield.....25.00

ESSEX

DUNMOW DH12, not a common piece,
GXF w/lustre traces, "D" punched
backwards & forwards in Dunmow,
2 small rim dings, arms/church.....60.00

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BADMINTON DH27, scarce, UNC or very
nearly so-once probably cleaned,
beautiful reflective surfaces.
bust/wheatsheaf.....50.00
" DH40, scarce, UNC w/very nice
surfaces & traces of lustre,
plough/wheatsheaf.....70.00
CITY DH63, UNC darkish w/very nice
surfaces, heavy die crack on both
sides-thru mainsail & sail boat to
edge, city view/ship.....195.00

HAMPSHIRE

EMSWORTH DH10, AU/UNC, ship/
female seated.....40.00
" DH23, UNC w/nice surfaces, 50%
lustre and 1 or 2 little nicks,
bust of Howe/Brittania.....35.00
" DH72, scarce, AU w/ a few die
cracks, rev. has area where some
foreign material was on the die
before striking, shield/ship.....35.00
SOUTHAMPTON DH102, 1/2d, UNC-small
spot and die cracking, Howe/ship...39.00

KENT

BROOKLAND DH5, AU-UNC w/some lustre
mostly on obv.-several neat die
cracks, horse/fleece & cypher.....60.00
DOVER DH16, UNC w/some lustre-the
color looks a little funny-may
have been cleaned, Pitt/arms.....40.00

LANCASHIRE

" 58, AU/GXF but a couple of foreign
objects on obv.dies produced a
beautiful clown nose on Eccleston!..35.00
ROCHDALE DH157, 1/2d, RARE, UNC., ex:
T.A.Jan (w/ticket), M.Z.Gerson sale,
fleece/weaver.....275.00

MIDDLESEX

MASONIC DH33, 1d, scarce, UNC/AU w/a
little lustre, cupid & triangle/
Masonic arms.....115.00
KEMPSON 1d DH49, UNC w/some lustre
Carlton House.....50.00
" DH55, GEM UNC w/80% lustre,
Goldsmith's Hall.....99.00
" DH65, UNC w/40-50% lustre,
Royal Exchange Erected 1669.....60.00
" DH69, RARE, London Series,
darkish UNC w/nice surfaces,
Westminster Bridge.....170.00
" DH160, scarce, Clerkenwell
Series, UNC w/40% lustre, Sion
House.....195.00
HANCOCK'S DH321, scarce, UNC w/some
lustre, a bit weak in center, nice
glossy surfaces, some darkish areas
on flan-as struck,umbrella/cypher.115.00
IBBERSON'S DH343, UNC-bronzed, some
light discoloration-perhaps because of
uneven distribution of the bronzing
powder?, pleasant enough and a good
strong strike as is usual for these
St.George & dragon/wreath.....105.0
LACKINGTON'S DH 351,GXF.bust/Fame..21.00
" DH354, AU w/some lustre.....23.00
similar DH366, GXF or better, die
cracks and a BIG flan crack half
way across & showing on BOTH sides.42.50
MASONIC DH369a, XF w/a couple of
scs.on obv., Masonic arms/cupid
in triangle.....13.00
MEYMOTT'S DH378, UNC w/lustre
traces, light lacquer on rev.let-
tering, mirror-like surfaces, a
couple of light spots and cracks,
bronzed and attractive overall----125.00
NEWGATE DH393, VF-XF but several
scs., prison/legend-----6.00
" " UNC w/dies doing a little
cracking & rusting on both sides...24.00
similar DH396b, NICE UNC.....30.00

INTRODUCTION

By Wayne Anderson,
President & Editor

I never quite know what the next newsletter will contain, I always print all that there is to print. For the next issue all that I know is that I have, the always reliable, Dr. Doty's, and Mr. David S. Brooke's next articles to print, and Mr. R. C. Bell's "Token Tales", along with the advertisements and whatever contributions I can make to the newsletter. I sometimes nervously wonder if these are all I will have to print between the two covers, I like to provide you with approximately 60 pages of reading material each time. I do not receive enough articles to have a backlog of them, so I'm as surprised as anyone with the contents of each issue. I always have faith in our members, and without fail wonderful and scholarly articles begin to appear in my post office box up to the time of the deadline. I know about some of them in advance, but many of them are truly pleasant and exciting surprises. Our newsletters or journals are only as good as you make them. I can put them together and make them look like something, only if you give me the materials and articles to print. So take a shot at one, load me up, and afford me with the luxury of having a good backlog of articles. If we all sow the seeds of information, ideas, and thoughts, we will all glean much knowledge from these journals.

THIS newsletter features some superior articles. The first surprise article I received was submitted by a relatively new member, Mr. John Whitmore, and it is outstanding. It's entitled "A View From The Other Side", and as the title suggests Mr. Whitmore, an English gentleman, gives his views concerning "Conder" token collecting from his point of view. Then Dr. Harry E. Salyards surprised me with his article entitled "Tripping Through The 'Conders' By County", as Harry makes his personal observations concerning the designs and themes of some of his best tokens. Harry is an MD., a very busy and dedicated professional, yet he somehow finds time to enjoy this hobby and has taken some of his precious time to write this very interesting article. He is also the editor of "Penny Wise", the official publication of the Early American Coppers Association, and publishes his newsletter every two months. I don't know how he does it all, I am honored to know him. Then Cliff Fellage sent me "The Blueberry Patch", a wonderful and captivating article explaining his introduction to "Conder" tokens. Cliff makes his story sound more like a "Persian Tale" than an introduction to collecting. He is also our new Assistant Editor, he volunteered for the position in response to my plea for help in the last newsletter. He is eminently qualified. He is originally from Unionville, Connecticut, a borough of Farmington where he resides today. He has been a high school teacher and a college professor, and holds a BS degree in Biology, minor in Psychology, a MA degree in Speech and Dramatic Art. He has taught at Farmington High School, the University of California, Davis Campus, Fresno State College, and New Mexico State University. He is presently in the Floral business, and deals in and collects coins and tokens. Cliff's assistance to me became immediately inestimable, and I have found new energy and spirit in this endeavor as a direct result of his encouragement, understanding, assistance, and friendship. I can't say enough good things about Cliff. Richard Bartlett is another member who continually surprises me with scholarly articles. His article for this issue, "Fanfare for the 18th Century Common Man", concerns James Lackington. It is an extremely interesting article, well researched, and well done. Bravo again Richard! My good friends, Jerry and Sharon Bobbe, never let me down. They never fail to send me an article for you to read which will enhance, to the greatest degree, your knowledge of these tokens, and numismatics in general. All you need do is read their articles, you'll see what I mean.

Sharon has studied coin photography during this past year, and you will see the results of her efforts in their article, "Overstrikes, New Varieties, Mistakes, Oh My!", in this issue. I only hope that the printer has done justice to her work. Jerry and Sharon are experts in the area of "Conder" tokens, and I am unable to find words appropriate enough to let them know how much I have appreciated their support to me, and their contributions to the newsletter. They have simply backed me to the hilt!, in everything I do, and have given me advice whenever I have asked for it. Once again, I wish to express that I don't know what the next issue of the newsletter will look like or contain, with a few exceptions, but I do know that this one's a "knock out!" As 1997 comes to a close, I express my sincere thanks to ALL who have submitted articles, letters, and advertisements for this issue, and all preceding issues. YOU are the newsletter or journal, YOU make it all possible!

NOW, I'd like to discuss recent auctions! First, Allan & Marnie Davisson, Davissons Ltd., Cold Spring, Minnesota, held their Auction Nine, on October 9, 1997. Their auction contained over 300 lots of 18th Century Tokens, including a number of important rarities. It should be considered a major sale, in my opinion, one of the best and most active ever to have occurred in the United States. There were also a good number of 17th and 19th Century issues in this sale. The catalogue has already become an important "Conder" token reference, and if you didn't bid in the sale, and didn't get a copy of the catalogue, I strongly urge you get one before they disappear. Davissons catalogues are outstanding. Allan has written a very candid, and detailed review concerning the sale for this issue. I hope you will find it to be as interesting and enlightening as I did. Allan & Marnie are staunch supporters of our Club, they have been my mentors, and my good personal friends for more years than I can remember. Next, Baldwin's Auctions Ltd. held Auction Number 15, on October 13, 1997. This was Baldwin's 125th Anniversary Celebration Auction. Tim Millett gave notice of this sale in the last newsletter, and described the very important 18th Century Tokens which were included in the sale. There were a number of rare silver tokens offered: Middlesex DH 24 brought £1300, Staffordshire DH 9 realized £2000, Warwickshire DH 28a brought £1600, Wark's DH 41 brought £1700, Wales, Anglesey DH 217, brought £1600, and the only copper token in the group, Yorkshire DH 1a, Bolton Castle, fetched £1150. These prices realized were before commissions and V.A.T. of 11.75%. These tokens are all very important and truly rare, and they all brought strong prices. This was an unusual offering of tokens we hardly ever hear about, let alone see. Then Baldwin's held Auction Number 16, on October 30, 1997, The Phillip D. Greenall Collection. This sale contained a large assemblage of 17th Century Tokens, along with some 19th Century Tokens and Medals, and a good number of 18th Century Tokens, many of these were in group lots. There were some great bargains in this sale. An example of the rare Yorkshire DH 2, Fountains Abbey, brought £180, Middlesex DH 464, C. Presbury & Co., 36 struck, fetched £170, and an example of Middlesex DH 307a, Franklin Press, sold for £90. All plus commission and V.A.T., of course. There were many group lots purchased at bargain prices. It would be an oversight, on my part, if I didn't suggest that you get in touch with Tim Millett, at Baldwin's, to order their catalogues. A good number of fixed price lists are also available to you, on an on going basis. The Token Examiner, List #20 - Fall 1997, was released by Jerry & Sharon Bobbe recently. As usual, it contains a large number of quality token offerings, wonderful stories, and interesting information concerning token topics that you can't find elsewhere. All you need to do is ask them to send one to you, and you'll see for yourself. There are other good lists available, like Bill McKivor's "Copper Corner", and Cliff Fellage's "Conder" Chest. Phil Flanagan, Simon Cordova, Charles Kirtley, Spink's, and Richard Gladdle all produce outstanding fixed price lists. What's in store for future auctions? Take a look at Jim Noble's ad on page 64, I predict his sale will be one of the most important sales to take place in this century. I'll let you know more about it in the next issue, after Jim provides me with more information concerning its contents. 'Til next time, good collecting!



Numismatic Christmas Carol

Dickens Tale Spiced With English Tokens

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

The novelist, Charles John Huffman Dickens, was born in 1812 at a house in Mile End Terrace, Commercial Road, Portsea, Hampshire, where his father was a clerk in the Navy pay office at a time when the issuing of the second series of tokens in the reign of George III was at its height.



D&H Somerset 36. The legend reads: REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN GOAL. The latter word should read GAOL (jail.)

When Charles was two the family moved first to London, and then to Chatham; but when he was barely 10 his Father was thrown into the Marshalsea prison for debt.

References are to Dalton and Hamer's "The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century" (D&H) and to Davis' "Nineteenth Century Token Coinage" (Davis). Illustrations are 1½ times normal size.

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio

Charles, the second of eight children, was soon earning his own living by labeling pots of blacking in a warehouse at Old Hungerford Stairs. Later his father came into a small inheritance with which he paid his debts, and Charles was able to become a clerk to a solicitor in Gray's Inn, and then a newspaper reporter.



Dickens was employed by Robert Warren (above) at his premises, 30 West Strand, and has left a gruesome account of the grey rats who infested the building. He described his employer in his "Pickwick Papers" as "the amiable Mr. Warren." Davis Middlesex 63.



All his life Charles Dickens championed the poor and destitute, and most of his writings were aimed at improving their conditions. Perhaps the greatest Christmas story, apart from that in Bethlehem itself, came from his pen. "A Christmas Carol" was written in 1843, and the chief figure, Ebenezer Scrooge, ranks among the great characters of fiction.

The story opens with Scrooge, a hard and calculating banker, sitting in his December, 1964

office in a side street in the city of London. It was Christmas Eve, and outside the darkness was increased by a thick fog. Scrooge's business was run on a minimum expense. The fire in his room was so small it barely kept alight, and was only undershown by the even more miserable fire in the cell where his clerk, Bob Cratchit, earned a pittance of 15 shillings a week copying letters and keeping accounts.

During the afternoon the miser's nephew had visited the office to wish his uncle "A Merry Christmas," but Ebenezer had no time for festivity, or Christmas spirit. "... every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart." Never-the-less the nephew invited his uncle to spend Christmas day with his family; but the offer was curtly declined.

At closing time Scrooge called to his clerk, who immediately snuffed out his candle and put on his hat. "You'll want all day tomorrow, I suppose?" said Scrooge.

"If quite convenient, Sir."

"It's not convenient," said Scrooge, "and it's not fair. If I stopped half-a-crown for it, you'd think yourself ill-used, I'll be bound?" The clerk observed that it was only once a year. "A poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every twenty-fifth of December! Be here all the earlier the following morning!"

That evening Scrooge at his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern, and after reading the newspapers and making up his books, went home through the fog to his dismal chambers in a derelict square. In the sitting room the table was laid with a basin and a spoon, and a saucepan of gruel stood on the hob, for Scrooge had a cold. He took off his cravat, put on a night cap, dressing gown and slippers, and sat in front of the fire to eat his gruel.

He had hardly started when a bell began to toll in the house, followed by a clanking of iron; then the door flew open with a booming sound and the

spirit of his partner, John Marley, who had been dead for seven years, entered the room. The ghost had a chain around its waist, made of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses, all wrought in steel.

When Scrooge had controlled his fear he asked the ghost why it was fettered.

"I wear the chain I forged in life. I made it link by link and yard by yard; I am here tonight to warn you while you yet have time to escape my fate. You will be visited by three spirits." Marley's ghost then opened the window and floated out into the night to join other phantoms who uttered incoherent sounds of grief as they wandered in restless haste through the fog-bound air.

Scrooge shivered as he closed the window, double locked the door, and tried to forget his visitor by going straight to bed without undressing. Instantly he fell asleep.



D&H Middlesex 542.

When the clock of the neighbouring church struck one Scrooge saw a hand drawing his bed curtains aside, and the room was filled with light. The Ghost of Christmas Past beckoned to Scrooge to accompany him on a journey, and they passed through the wall out into the night. The fog had gone and snow lay on the ground. The city vanished to be replaced by countryside. "Good Heaven!" said Scrooge, "I was bred in this place. I was a boy here," and the old man breathed a thousand familiar odors, and saw treasures of his childhood: he met Ali Baba and other favorite friends from fairy tales:

and recognized a troop of boys on ponies as former schoolfellows.

They visited other Christmases, with Scrooge's former self growing steadily older: he saw his sister again as a little girl - the same who . . . became the mother of his nephew and was now long dead . . . and she ran to him and threw her arms around his neck: they visited the warehouse where Scrooge had been an apprentice, and there his kindly employer who wore a Welsh wig was rubbing his hands and called out; "Yo ho there! Ebenezer! Dick! No more work tonight. It's Christmas Eve. Let's have the shutters up."

The boys ran into the street and had them in place before you could count twelve. The old man was speaking again: "Clear away my lads, and let's have lots of room!" It was done in a minute. The warehouse was warm and dry, and in came a fiddler together with the master's wife and three daughters, followed by all the young men and women employed in the business. They danced and there were forfeits, and more dances; and there was cake, and negus, and a great piece of cold roast, and mince pies and plenty of beer.

The revels ended at eleven, when the master and his wife wished their guests good night, and then the two apprentices went to their beds beneath a counter in the back-shop.

Awaking again Scrooge heard sounds in his sitting room and opening the door found it transformed with festoons of living green. Berries glistened, and the leaves of holly, mistletoe and ivy reflected back the light from a flaming torch held aloft in the hand of a huge spirit who wore a simple green robe, bordered with white fur. "I am the Ghost of Christmas Present. Touch my robe!" Scrooge did so, and in an instant the banker and his guide were looking down upon the smoking chimneys of London. They could see people in the streets preparing for the day ahead: Baskets of chestnuts stood outside the grocers' shops, together with piles of apples, filberts, oranges and lemons. They could smell the blended scents of

World Coins, Sidney, Ohio



tea, coffee, cinnamon sticks and candied fruits.

They stopped at the door of a small four roomed house in a poor quarter of the town, and entered to find a family about to eat its Christmas dinner. Scrooge recognized with surprise his own clerk, Bob Cratchit, at the head of the table. About him were his wife, his elder daughter Martha, his son Peter, his second daughter, Belinda, two smaller children and a little undersized lad in irons who used a crutch and answered to the name of Tiny Tim.

The goose upon the table was barely large enough for one moderate helping for each of the company, but it was helped out by mashed potatoes and apple sauce. The pudding, too, was very small; but none commented on its size. All at the table seemed excited with unaccustomed luxury and enjoying themselves immensely. Bob Cratchit held Tiny Tim's hand as if to give him some of his own strength.

"Spirit," said Scrooge, "tell me if Tiny Tim will live?"

"I see a vacant seat," replied the ghost, "in the chimney-corner, and a crutch without an owner, carefully preserved. If these shadows remain unaltered by the future, the child will die."

The Spirit of Christmas Present then took Scrooge to the home of his nephew where his family and friends joined in

December, 1964

eating and playing games, and laughing in each others company. Scrooge overheard himself being pitied by one of them for his greed and loneliness. As the chimes of the clock sounded again the Ghost of Christmas Present faded away and was replaced by a phantom, shrouded in black with only an outstretched hand visible.

Although well used to ghostly company by this time, Scrooge was chilled by the silent shape of his new companion: his legs trembled and he could barely stand as he followed the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come.



D&H Middlesex 65.

They visited the Royal Exchange, where business colleagues stood in groups discussing the recent death of one of their members. None, it seemed knew him very well, or cared whether he were alive or dead. Scrooge was surprised that the spirit should bring him to hear such trivial talk; but to questions came no answer.

Their next visit was to a dirty shop in a quarter where the inhabitants were half-naked, drunken, and ugly. In a back room piled high with filthy rags a scrap-merchant haggled with a petty thief and two old crones. The first handed over a seal or two, a pencil-case, a pair of sleeve buttons, and a brooch of no great value; and received payment in return.

One of the women unwrapped a pair of sheets and a towel, a few clothes, two old-fashioned silver spoons, a pair



D&H Yorkshire 13.

of sugar tongs and a few boots. She, too, received payment. The other then drew out a heavy roll of dark material from under her ample skirt. Scrooge noted in horror that it was his own bed curtains.

"You don't mean to say you took 'em down, rings and all, with him lying there?"

"Yes I do, replied the woman. "Why not?"

"His blankets?"

"Whose else do you think?" replied the woman. "He isn't likely to take cold without 'em; and you may look through that shirt till your eyes ache, but you won't find a hole in it - putting it on him to be buried in, to be sure!" As the three thieves headed for a gin shop they laughed at the man who had frightened everyone away during his life, to leave them his beneficiaries at his death.

The next visit was to the Cratchit household, to find that Tiny Tim was no longer there; and then they went on to a graveyard where the ghost pointed to a neglected tombstone. Scrooge approached it, trembling and rubbing away the moss he was able to

read the word: EBENEZER SCROOGE.

When Scrooge awoke next morning he was delighted to find himself alive and in his own room; his bedcurtains with their rings hanging in their usual place, and his possessions still around him. He arose and went out into the street, rejoicing. Meeting a small boy he wished him a Merry Christmas, and then sent him to buy a large turkey which was delivered anonymously to Bob Cratchit's house. He walked the streets all morning, talking to passers-by, patting children on the head, questioning beggars, and watching fellow men hurrying to and fro.

In the afternoon he turned towards his nephew's house, and after passing the door a dozen times, summoned up courage and lifted the knocker. He was made heartily welcome and joined in the pleasures of the season with his nephew's other guests. Next morning Scrooge was at the office early, hoping Bob Cratchit would be late, which indeed he was.

"Hallo," growled Scrooge, in his usual voice, or as near as he could make it; "What do you mean by coming here at this time of day? I'm not going to stand for this sort of thing any longer, and therefore I am going to raise your salary! A Merry Christmas, Bob!" said Scrooge, as he clapped his astounded clerk on the back in a friendly manner.

Scrooge was better than his word. He became a second father to Tiny Tim, who did not die; and he became as good an employer as any in London town.



D&H Northamptonshire 1.

Editor's comment:

Mr. R. C. Bell departed from his regular series "Token Tales," in Volume 1, Issue No. 12 of "World Coins," to write a "Numismatic Christmas Carol." Mr. Bell resumed his regular series in Volume 2, Issue No. 14, in February of 1965.

MATTHEW BOULTON'S CORNISH TOKEN

My earlier articles have taken the story of Matthew Boulton as token-maker through the early, most difficult years. By the beginning of the 1790s, the coiner was achieving a form of equilibrium. He had gotten rid of the disastrous Jean-Pierre Droz (although it would be several years before he located a suitable, durable successor). The First Soho Mint still had its share of problems and more; but its owner had solved the earliest generation of technological difficulties and was, within reason, able to strike as many pieces as he wished. For the next several years, his primary concern would consist of finding work for the mint he had, not with constructing a new, more perfect successor.

Boulton's search for business in the early nineties took him down several paths, some of which he had walked before. He had coined for the East India Company, Thomas Williams, and John Wilkinson in the late eighties and at the very turn of the nineties; he would continue to do so as that decade ripened. But his search took him in new directions as well, and so we find him creating private money for a number of parties from whom we have not previously heard. The most intriguing of them was Monneron Freres of Paris, whose heavy copper tokens lie outside the purview of this series.¹ But Boulton was also busy somewhat closer to home. He created tokens for Truro, Cornwall. And he created tokens for Glasgow, Scotland. His adventures in these new British markets will form the subjects of my next two installments.

The fact that Boulton struck private coins for two areas located at opposite ends of the British Isles (and for a third, if we count Anglesey) should not surprise us. These areas were short of official money in part because they *were* situated on the peripheries of the kingdom. Lacking orthodox coinage under the best of circumstances, their plight deepened with the nascent industrialization of the closing years of the eighteenth century. They were therefore likely candidates for the wares of an aspiring coiner named Matthew Boulton.

His token coinages for Cornwall and Scotland cannot be easily separated in terms of

¹Those interested in this fascinating sidebar to the larger Boulton story can do no better than consulting Richard Margolis' magisterial study, 'Matthew Boulton's French Ventures of 1791 and 1792: Tokens for the Monneron Freres of Paris and Isle de France' (British Numismatic Journal 58 [1988], pp. 102-109).

primacy. Their designer (Rambert Dumarest, who was enticed to Soho in the late summer of 1790 to replace Droz) worked more-or-less simultaneously on both issues. And the first members of the two series entered commerce about the same time. Colin Hawker wrote articles on both tokens: his studies on the Cornish token appeared in Seaby's Coin and Medal Journal in 1988, while his work on Glasgow appeared in the same venue in 1989.² My articles on these two coinages are aimed at those who may have not seen the Hawker articles and those interested in more information. I shall examine the Cornish tokens in this issue, while the Glasgow pieces will receive their due in the next number of this Newsletter.

And we should give the Cornish token pride of place over the Glaswegian halfpenny: conversations regarding an issue for the Duchy went back to the close of the seventeen-eighties, while talk of a Glasgow token only began in the spring of 1791. Provincial coins were first discussed in Cornwall because of a particular set of connections between that Duchy and Matthew Boulton, connections which were absent to the north. We may summarize these links in a single word: copper.

Cornwall produced that rosy metal. One of the first applications of James Watt's improved steam engine was pumping water out of mines, including *copper* mines. When Soho's steam engines began going into action in the Duchy of Cornwall, Matthew Boulton became interested in the fortunes of the Cornish copper industry - and where Boulton's interest was piqued, Boulton's money generally followed. In September 1785, the entrepreneur became a founding partner in the Cornish Metal Company, headquartered in Truro. And two interesting things took place: Boulton's fascination with an official British copper coinage increased (for such a commodity would provide a customer for Cornish metal); and the official British coinage being delayed, Boulton would be asked to furnish an unofficial Cornish coinage by and for the company he had helped establish.

The person making the request was his agent in Cornish copper affairs, Thomas Wilson of Truro. In the late summer of 1789, at a time when Boulton was seeing his mint take its first tentative steps in steam-powered coining, Mr. Wilson informed him that John Vivian, head of the

²Those interested would do well to consult issues 833 and 834 (September and October 1988) and 843 and 844 (September and October 1989) of the Seaby publication. Colin Hawker's approach differs from my own - but the token field is broad enough and interesting enough to embrace many shades of methodology!

Cornish Metal Company,

desired me to say, that he wish'd you would get 2 or 3 Dyes cut proper for a Cornish Coynage & send Specimens to the Committee for their choice of one, as a national Coynage seems as far from being settled as ever.³

There would be a sizable lapse between the request and its fulfillment. I am ignorant of the daily doings of the Cornish Metal Company; but for his part, Matthew Boulton had enough other problems and activities (the mint, the diminishing possibilities of national coinage, and always, *always*, the exasperating Jean-Pierre Droz) to occupy his mind. Soho would not be able to address the Cornish opportunity until the later months of 1790, and the first Cornish tokens would not appear until the autumn of 1791.

In the initial stages, there appears to have been consideration of a halfpenny token for Cornwall *and Devonshire*. Certainly Matthew Boulton and John Vivian were talking over this possibility by the middle of September 1790, the former going so far as to advise the latter that

I have got the Dies engraved for a Cornish & Devonshire ½ peny of which I will send you a specimen in about a week. Do tell me what quantity you think may be put into circulation in the 2 Counties & whether you would have it a promissory note like ye anglesey or what inscription you would have upon the Edge[.] I have made them ½ ounce each[.]⁴

The copper merchant responded enthusiastically to the coiner's report, urging him to send along specimen strikes as soon as they were finished. While not wishing to commit himself, he added that 'I doubt not but that we could circulate 100 Tons'⁵. That initial figure must have raised Boulton's spirits; had he then known that the final figure would be scaled down by ninety-

³Birmingham Reference Library, Matthew Boulton Papers [hereafter MBP] 369, Box Thomas Wilson, 1778-1812, Thomas Wilson to Matthew Boulton, 23 August 1789; spelling in original.

⁴MBP150, [Private] Letter Book Q, 1789-1792, Matthew Boulton to John Vivian, 18 September 1790; spelling in original.

⁵MBP347, Box John Vivian, John Vivian to Matthew Boulton, 22 September 1790.

nine percent, they would have descended accordingly.

No 'Cornish & Devonshire' halfpenny is known, and it is almost certain that the piece never got beyond the talking stage, despite Boulton's claim to have had dies made for it. But John Vivian would not abandon his quest for a token: in October 1790, he came to Birmingham in its pursuit. He would have seen Soho Mint at work and, perhaps, spoken with those who would create his new coin. But many months would pass before his coin would see the light of day.

Part of the fault lay with the designer. Rambert Dumarest had not arrived from Paris in the best of health, and he was frequently ailing during his time in the Midlands. He also seems to have been a diffident sort of person, one who took reverses overly to heart, one who lost his nerve. He created the Druid's head for Boulton's Anglesey halfpenny patterns of 1790: when Thomas Williams derided the head, Dumarest took offense, became depressed - and seemed to be edging towards the door in the manner of his predecessor, Jean-Pierre Droz. John Vivian's timely arrival at Soho may have pumped new life into the designer, new life into the Cornish project. A forceful man, Vivian was determined to have a Cornish Druid token, a reply to Thomas Williams' Welsh one.⁶

But the project still moved slowly during the remainder of 1790, only gathering momentum after the turn of the year, as John Vivian increased the pressure on Matthew Boulton and Matthew Boulton on Rambert Dumarest. A reverse design was proposed and sent by Vivian (Colin Hawker found it in Matthew Boulton's diary for 1790 and published it in his 1988 article). Vivian's sketch bore a shield with representation of the Duchy's arms, along with the motto ONE AND ALL. After several attempts to incorporate the motto into the design, it was abandoned in favor of a simple Cornish shield with ducal coronet. For the obverse, Dumarest apparently first thought of salvaging the design which Thomas Williams had already rejected for the Anglesey coinage; but by late May he was striking out in new directions. The head which was finally adopted for the obverse of the Cornish coinage indeed resembles his earlier work (which was in turn modeled on the original Druid's head of John Gregory Hancock); but it is also, in my

⁶It is ironic that the two competing giants in the eighteenth-century copper trade, Cornwall and Wales, would choose the same person to manufacture their tokens; it is doubly ironic that they would soon reconsider, retrench - and leave their manufacturer bereft of business.

opinion, a definite improvement upon both, with a simpler and more forceful character than Dumarest's first attempts.⁷ The portrait would also strike up more fully and easily than its predecessor, a matter of some importance to Dumarest's employer, Matthew Boulton.

The latter was winding up other business in the spring of 1791, and he was sending Vivian reassurances and ideas on the Cornish coinage. He sent along Anglesey specimens with two versions of Dumarest's rejected Druid, 'which unfortunate for me are not of such species of Beauty as to please Mr Williams although in every other respect they are superior to any Copper Coin made in quantities'.⁸ If Vivian liked either version, he could have his order almost at once. If a new head were wanted (and we know that Dumarest was at work on just such a project), another month or so must elapse.

Obverse and reverse, Vivian could have any designs he desired. But there was one thing upon which Boulton must insist: whatever its exterior appearance, that coinage must possess an interior validity. Boulton had long stressed money whose metallic and stated values were as close to each other as possible, for the sake of the public, for the sake of his pride. And he continued to do so in this instance, for the sake of the reputation of the Cornish Metal Company. He had been speaking of a half-ounce token as early as September 1790, and when the project finally came to fruition, each piece would indeed contain half an ounce of pure copper - and say so.

Dumarest's health continued poor, while Matthew Boulton's commitments continued onerous. The Cornish project languished accordingly. The designer wanted to return to France. Matthew Boulton wanted him to finish the Cornish and other dies, and urged James Lawson (his amanuensis at the mint) to gently prod Monsieur Dumarest into compliance. John Vivian simply wanted his tokens - and remained a model of forbearance throughout. But as spring turned to summer, events in Cornwall were conspiring to put the entire project in jeopardy. These events

⁷Dumarest put his initials R. D. beneath the Druid's head, thereby occasioning confusion among several generations of researchers, who attributed the die to Jean-Pierre Droz. The same confusion attended the Glasgow token (which bore the same initials). It was attributed to Droz or to Roger Dixon, a Birmingham artist associated with the Lutwyche concern. Dumarest did both pieces.

⁸MBP150, Matthew Boulton to John Vivian, 'May 1791' (probably 8 May 1791, based on its position in Letter Book Q).

were inherent in the nature of the Cornish Metal Company itself.

That association had been set up for a limited period - seven years. By the time Dumarest was seriously addressing the problem of the obverse die and Soho was readying its presses for the project, six-sevenths of the career of the Cornish Metal Company had already been squandered. What would happen during the remaining seventh was anybody's guess; but it seemed a reasonable assumption that a moribund or defunct firm would not stand in need of trade tokens.

These unwelcome truths were brought to Boulton's attention by his Truro agent, Thomas Wilson. Writing on 12 July, Wilson said that he had heard that twenty-two tons had been delivered to Soho for a Cornish coinage. Was this copper on account of the Cornish Metal Company? If it was, there could be problems: Mr. Gould, who had told Wilson about the copper delivery, went on to advise that

his sentiments are, that it would be highly imprudent for the [Cornish Metal Company] subscribers to have any thing to encumber themselves at a time when they are on the point of winding up, & I am convinced they will not[.] You may therefore go on & be led on to expence, & be much disappointed; how far it may answer to be done at your own risk I know not, but if the Mines wou'd favor the circulation there is no doubt I think. it seems necessary however you should know, on what grounds you proceed.⁹

This, I think, explains a good deal of what subsequently took place, and how it subsequently took place. Boulton was perfectly aware of the affairs of the Company, but Wilson's reminder acted as a spur: if the Cornish Metal Company still wanted its tokens, it should be furnished with them in a timely fashion, before John Vivian or others reconsidered. And Mr. Vivian would scarcely want a hundred tons of Cornwall tokens lying in his Truro warehouse as dead stock, any more than Mr. Boulton would want them in his warehouse at Soho. The Cornish project was accordingly sped up, and scaled down.

The dies were completed, machinery commandeered, and the first specimens struck. Thomas Wilson received them early in August, and described them as 'universally approved, & it seems the opinion of all, that they cannot fail being generally circulated'. John Vivian had not

⁹MBP369, Thomas Wilson to Matthew Boulton, 12 July 1791; emphasis in original.

seen the pieces yet; accordingly, neither Wilson nor Boulton knew whether the Cornish Metal Company would pursue the project. And what of the idea of Soho marketing the pieces directly to Cornwall? Wilson was not unduly sanguine: while 'the Mines & Shopkeepers, Bankers & ca promise their assistance ... few will give specific orders'; and while 'all here think there will be no danger in your sending 3 or 4 Tons as soon as possible to me ... One Ton I am certain of selling at any rate.' Wilson stressed that time was of the essence, regardless of the arrangements made to put the tokens into commerce: 'now that they have been seen there is an anxiety for their being here as soon as possible'.¹⁰

Boulton did not respond with the alacrity which his agent advised. The late summer and early autumn found him engaged in much far larger projects for Bombay and the Monnerons, while Wilson's reminder of the uncertain fate of the Cornish enterprise would have tempted him to spend most of his time in the pursuit of surer opportunities. But he promised to send more specimens early in September, and he also told Wilson that anyone who wanted them could have his Cornish tokens for fourteen pence per pound, plus freight. Since they could put them into commerce at a halfpenny each, anyone who bought them wholesale would make 'full 1d ½ Pr 1b profit'. Boulton added that *he* would not 'take it upon me to put them into circulation or to be in any wise accountable for them after they are gone from Soho';¹¹ this final observation came from a man who had more important matters on his mind.

Boulton sent along the specimens the following day. John Vivian now weighed in. He was delighted with what he saw ('a-gog', as he put it), and begged 'the Favour of a Line, to say when you expect to send off any [for commerce], and what Quantity'.¹² Boulton's reply, if any, has not been found. But actions speak louder than words. A month and a day after Vivian's request, Boulton sent him his Cornish tokens.

He sent just over a long ton of them, 2377 pounds 3 ounces of halfpenny tokens. They were shipped to Bristol in eight boxes; from there, they were sent on to Truro. Boulton advised

¹⁰MBP369, Thomas Wilson to Matthew Boulton, 13 August 1791.

¹¹MBP150, Matthew Boulton to Thomas Wilson, undated but probably 7 September 1791.

¹²MBP347, John Vivian to Matthew Boulton, 25 September 1791.

Vivian of the remittance on 8 November 1791.

It took nearly two months to get the eagerly-awaited coinage into commerce, a reflection, perhaps, of rather more central considerations on the part of John Vivian and his Cornish colleagues. Still, they did manage to put the tokens into circulation by the New Year. Two days later, Vivian was writing Soho for a second and larger shipment:

[the Cornish halfpennies] are so greedily sought after, that we wish to have some more as soon as possible;-- According to your Engagement, when I had the pleasure to meet you at Bristol, Eight tons more ought by this time to be so coined:-- I beg to know a Line from you, when we may expect them.--
I beg you to coin only 20 Tons of our Coppers, but to let it remain in Cakes, 'till you hear again ...¹³

Matthew Boulton did not instantly honor John Vivian's request. This was just as well, because John Vivian was shortly scaling it down. Two days later, he would write a second letter from Cornwall. Here it is, in its entirety:

Dear Sir!

I strongly suspect that we shall not be able to put so large a Quantity of Coin into Circulation as we expected; therefore I beg you to coin no more 'till you hear gain from me.--¹⁴

Four weeks later, he dropped the other shoe:

Dr: Sir

The [Cornish] Metal C^o have determined to put a Stop to their Coin: and I am authorised to offer you the Copper, which was delivered to you for that Purpose, at L.94-pr Ton:-- Beg to know if it suits you to take it at that Price or to return it.--¹⁵

¹³MBP347, John Vivian to Matthew Boulton, 3 January 1792. I found no written agreement in the Matthew Boulton Papers. In any case, neither side would abide by it, if it ever existed!

¹⁴MBP347, John Vivian to Matthew Boulton, 5 January 1792.

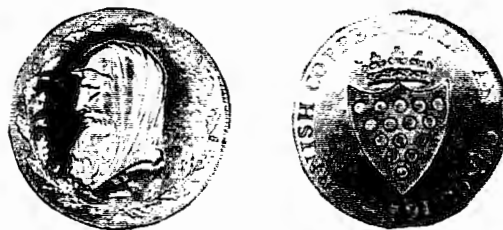
¹⁵MBP347, John Vivian to Matthew Boulton, 2 February 1792.

Boulton observed that ninety-four pounds per ton was somewhat high. But he had uses for the Cornish metal, even if none of them involved Cornish tokens: he would take the copper at Vivian's price. A complicated deal was eventually worked out, wherein Boulton got his metal for a bit less than the initial asking price, and the Cornish Copper Company were obliged to pay a bit less for their tokens. Matthew Boulton got a trifle over fifty-two tons of copper in cake form; what did the Cornishmen get?

They got around seventy-six thousand halfpenny tokens (76,070 pieces, if they weighed precisely half an ounce each; this figure excludes the specimens which Boulton sent on several occasions). The pieces were among Soho's best efforts. They were attractive, heavy coins, carrying into metallic effect their coiner's beliefs concerning beauty, low relief, and intrinsicity. They were struck in collar. And they were struck with a plain edge, the first Soho product so made. John Vivian had mentioned a preference for a milled edge on several occasions, the last one days before putting a stop to the coinage. The coiner never had time to reply, and he never needed to: the Cornish token would help to convince him that fancy edges might not be needed after all. The excellence of his machinery, with its capability of creating absolutely consistent, smooth, and perfect edges might afford tokens - and even coins - protection enough. A number of Boulton's later tokens would continue to bear edge lettering, but the path to the future had been suggested by the Cornish token of 1791.

--R. G. DOTY

Cornwall D & H 2



A VIEW FROM THE OTHER SIDE

I have now received and read three editions of the newsletter, and my first reaction is one of the utmost admiration for the members and officers of the CTCC. To launch and sustain such an enterprise from, as it were, the difficult side of the Atlantic, shows enterprise and determination of the highest order.

I thought a view of the differences in the theory and practice of token collecting as between Britain and America might interest some of your readers, but perhaps I should begin by explaining who and what I am. I have been, in partnership with my wife Stella, a full time dealer in numismatic items for 27 years while living in the English midlands. We have gradually specialised until the majority of our stock now consists of tokens and commemorative medals. We deal exclusively by post and publish a catalogue of some 8,000 stock items twice a year. Four reference works on tokens have been published, although none of them specifically relate to the series to which the club is dedicated, plus one on medals.

The first and most obvious transatlantic difference is in the name. If you approached the average British dealer and asked to see some conders, you would at best be directed to the nearest zoo. My memory may be at fault, but when I first came across the expression in print it seemed to be as often as not spelt "condor", which only increased the ornithological confusion. It is odd to reflect that as the Californian Condor has dwindled, so collectors of the British Conder have gone from strength to strength. In Britain, James Conder is recognised as one of the early authors on the subject, but the term is never used to describe the tokens included in his book. Instead we use the cumbersome and slightly inaccurate term "eighteenth century tokens" - inaccurate because some tokens issued between 1701 and 1783 are outside its accepted scope while others after 1800 are inside.

Although in America Conder may be regarded as the first prophet, Dalton and Hamer seem to be treated as the conveyors of ultimate truth, and the same view is generally taken in Britain. It may be a result of the comprehensiveness of their work that recent research here has tended to concentrate on other token series. Collectors, while enjoying the tokens for their variety and exuberance, seem to have little interest in attempting to make and publish fresh discoveries about them.

It is most refreshing to find so many Americans seeking to explore all aspects of the series including the backgrounds of the issuers, despite the handicap of their distance from archives that might produce exciting revelations. I had the good fortune to spend my early working life within walking distance of the places in Birmingham where millions of tokens had been made in the past, and this has been a great help and incentive in my own research.

Another major difference between American and British attitudes to tokens relates to condition. I think many British collectors turn from coins to tokens because they are more concerned with the nature of the piece itself than with a high state of preservation. Obviously it is better to have a choice specimen than a worn one, but unless it is so bad as to be not fully identifiable it is rarely rejected, nor will a huge premium be paid for a better specimen, however superb. One reason for this may lie in the disparity in quality of die sinking and strike over the series. Some of the later issues made specially for collectors were sold at a premium over face value, have never been outside a collector's cabinet, and failing any serious mishandling remain in choice condition. On the other hand some of the commonest types are rarely found in the highest grades because all of them were put into circulation and striking continued regardless of breaks and weakness until the dies

fell apart. Others were struck from the start with all kinds of inadequacies and faults and do not exist in anything approaching a perfect state. Finally the average token is so much rarer than the average coin that to reject any opportunity to acquire an item because of condition runs the risk that a better may never, ever, turn up. Even with coin collectors, the practice of slabbing with correspondingly high prices for top graded specimens of common types never seems to have caught on outside the USA, and this is perhaps another difference which has spilled over into token collecting.

From time to time there have been criticisms of Dalton & Hamer in Britain, on the grounds that pieces are included that cannot properly be regarded as tokens. I have never taken this view myself. There are some Middlesex pennies struck in white metal which are difficult to defend, which are also included in the standard work on commemorative medals, but during the fifteen years or so up to the introduction of the cartwheel coppers of 1797 the British coinage was in a dire state. There was an acute shortage of both copper and silver and what little there was consisted mainly of worn discs and counterfeits. Under such conditions almost anything would be pressed into service as small change, so one arrives at the proposition that a piece that would have been a medal and nothing but a medal in 1770 or 1810 was actually used as a token if produced around 1790. It follows that if, as I think it may be, the American attitude is that anything in Dalton & Hamer is a legitimate Conder, then I would agree, even though there are others over here with a different opinion.

One lesson I have learned through attempting to make logical classifications of all kinds of tokens in the course of compiling our catalogues, is that it is rarely possible to make precise and unassailable divisions between series. They are all more or less fuzzy at the edges. Even though the scope of Dalton & Hamer is reasonably distinct and logical, there are some pieces which overlap the nineteenth century tokens catalogued by W.J. Davis, and others which have close links with the evasive imitations of the regal halfpennies. I am not sure whether there is any difference between American and British attitudes over this. I hope everyone everywhere feels able to collect whatever he or she desires, and if the suggestion is ever made that a certain scope method or style is wrong, or even worse that anything someone wants to collect is *not collectable*, the idea is quickly stifled.

John Whitmore
Malvern, England

**On The Cover -
The Magnetism Of Rare Tokens
by Wayne Anderson**

There are occasions when I take time to relax, and do a little reading, or a little research. I like to look through my "Dalton & Hamer," page by page, or browse through old auction catalogues. I have noticed that I'm drawn to certain tokens whenever I go through these various references. Invariably, the tokens I'm attracted to are major rarities. Rare tokens have a magnetic effect on collectors. They have beauty, appeal, charm, and an inexplicable alluring influence on us. You do not have to be an expert on the series to recognize rare tokens. Richard Gladdle, who is an expert on the series, has an expression which, I think, really makes a lot of sense, "You know they're rare, they look rare." As you become more familiar with the "Conder" series you will come to believe, as I have, that he is correct. It is difficult to experience this phenomenon with, Franklin half dollars, Washington quarters, Morgan dollars, or even US large cents. I am not knocking any of those pursuits, I've done all of them. No doubt it's because there are so many different types of tokens, not repetitive, and not issued by the "Government." I have developed my wish list by experiencing the pull to and from these rarities. I call it a wish list, rather than a want list, because I know I will probably never have the opportunity to see most of them, or be able to own them. Many of them are just exceedingly rare.

Each time I lay out the cover page for the newsletter, I pick some of my favorite tokens to depict. Almost without exception, examples of these tokens are in my collection. Again, I've chosen some extremely rare ones for this cover - they all "look rare to me." I've also taken the time to research them a little, and have traced them through some of the most important sales with respect to 18th Century Provincial Tokens. I have not checked to see if any of these exist in various museum collections, and the following is in no way representative of an accurate census:

1. Middlesex D & H 250, RRR, Obverse: A man with a wooden leg walking. "Mr. Joseph Askins." Reverse: An anchor in a circle of leaves. "The . Celebrated . Ventriloquist. 1796." Edge: Milled. Atkins 171, RR, Conder 210;4. This token is wonderfully designed, it is as struck, and it is the Lincoln specimen. The die sinker was Jacobs, and the manufacturer was Peter Skidmore of London. Mr. Skidmore supposedly made this token for sale, but obviously did not make very many of them. I have reviewed the following important sales, and found these few listings:

1. Davis, 1901, Lot #127, "Of the highest rarity." Bought by Spink, 3£ 3S. Not plated.
2. Hamer, 1930, Lot #153, "Extremely fine." 4£ 2S 6d. Plated, different from the next.
3. Lincoln, 1936, Lot #234, "Very rare, mint state." Plated.
4. Sanderson, 1944, Lot #104, "Very fine, and very rare, from the Hamer sale." Not plated, the same token as #2 above.

This token was not listed in the following sales: Norman, 1903, Longman, 1958, Farnell, 1981, Jan, 1983, Gerson, 1986, or Bell, 1996. Thomas Sharp listed an example in Sir George Chetwynd's Catalogue in 1834. From this small bit of inconclusive research, I have decided there are possibly two or three examples in the collectible population. Early American Coppers would call this R-8. Mr. G. C. Kent called this token RRR in his book, "British Metallic Coins and Tradesmen's Tokens With Their Value from 1600 - 1912," First Edition 1912. He also coded it P.M.A.; i.e., "Price matter of arrangement."

II. Middlesex 482a, RRR, O: A register stove. "NO 123 High Holborn London" within a circle. "Payable At Skidmores Furnishing Repository *." R: A star. "Star Halfpenny 1791." E: Milled. D & H list 482 with plain edge also, it does not appear to exist. Atkins 363. There is no reference to this token in Conder. This token was manufactured for sale by Peter Skidmore, and is part of his very rare series. The only reference to it that I have been able to find appeared in the W. J. Davis sale in 1901. The condition of this particular piece is amazing, it is as struck, and it is no doubt the Davis specimen:

1. Davis, 1901, Lot #168, "Probably unique." Bought by Spink, for 1£ 11S.

Thomas Sharp did not list this token in the Sir George Chetwynd catalogue, and it is not mentioned by Kent. There is no reference to the two different edges mentioned by Messrs. Dalton & Hamer. I believe this token is Unique, R-8+, perhaps someone can show me evidence of another example.

III. Middlesex 941, RR, O: Bust to right. "Georgivs III D G Rex," R: "A . Member . Of . The . British . Senate . 1797." E: Milled, 941a plain. A. 50, C. 212;20. The die sinker was Jacobs, according to Thomas Sharp, and this token was manufactured for sale by Peter Skidmore. This token possesses a certain charming crudity, "It looks rare!" Again, the condition of this token is remarkable. It has appeared as follows:

1. W. J. Davis, 1901, Lot #640, "Of the highest rarity." To Verity for 1£, not plated.
2. W. Norman, 1903, lot # 136, group lot, not plated, to Baldwin for 1£ 2S.
3. S. H. Hamer, 1930, Lot #259, "Very fine." Not plated, 2 tokens in this lot, D & H #'s 941 & 943, this lot sold for 1£ 12S.
4. F. W. Lincoln, 1936, Lot #399, "Rare." Not plated, group lot (no respect)!
5. W. Sanderson, 1944, Lot #147, 941a, plain edge, not plated, group lot (ditto)!
6. W. Longman, 1958, Lot #201, "Very rare," 941a, plain edge again, not plated, group lot of 26 tokens purchased by Baldwin for 4£ 10S.

Thomas Sharp also listed one in the Chetwynd catalogue. Kent called this one RR, and it is also listed in Laurence Brown's "B.H.M." Vol. I, as a medal, and called RR. It appears that there are perhaps 3 or more of each edge variety, so this token is possibly R-8, or perhaps R-7. Incidentally, this piece looks like a token, not a medal.

(See Midx. D & H 191 a penny token, RRR, the center of the same obverse die was used to strike D & H 941). I'm not certain about the provenance of my token, It could be the Norman specimen.

In my opinion, a token does not have to be rated RRR to be extremely rare, and there are many "sleepers" in the series. There are many common tokens that I consider rare in blazing golden red, mint state condition. You probably know what I am getting at, some tokens are seen quite frequently, but almost never as struck. I consider these rare, and they also have that magnetic attraction. I will never forget an experience I had when I first began to collect "Conder" tokens. A man called me to say that he had spoken to an "Expert" who said, "There are barrels of these things lying around!" Then my caller said, "Stop collecting 'Conder' tokens!" I was, of course, unaffected by this poppycock, and proceeded to develop my collection. It is true, there are often supplies of common circulated genuine trade tokens offered for sale, but not choice ones. I determined early on, that there is no great supply of choice 18th century tokens available anywhere. I've bought every rare piece that came along, and the mint state common ones as well. Be careful to whom you listen! Form your own opinions! Be strong, have courage, and develop the ability to pack your own suitcase, plan your route, and travel the road in your own style!

Then there are those so called common tokens that never seem to come struck up well. Hampshire 46 is a good example, Robert Bird Wilkins; try to find one with a lot of detail in his hair. It's a common token, but it does not often come fully struck, or as struck. I also consider these kinds of things rare, and there are many of them. You will know them when you see them, experience is still the best teacher. Some pieces never come well struck, if you pass up a rare token because it is not well struck, you may experience regret later on. Also, those who do not have time for things like clashing, cracks, cud's, doubling, flip overs, over strikes, and large breaks are really missing something. Die state collecting is fascinating, some examples are absolutely bizarre. Take a look at the prices of US large cents; such as, '31 N12½ with a two star cud sometime, you will undoubtedly be stunned by what you see.

Tokens struck on white metal or tin flans are extremely difficult to find nice. When you see that blazing, flashy, lustrous, white metal token, get your check book out! It's time to make a buy (ditto for silver, brass, and gilt tokens). I consider all of these rare in choice uncirculated condition. I personally savor them just as much as copper tokens. Gold tokens are of the highest rarity, impossible to collect.

What about those "mules?" No, not the ones that pull the wagon, but those rare tokens having "muled dies." Some experts have told you not to collect them! You can read the opinion of Mr. J. Hammond in your D & H. He said they "are in general esteemed unworthy a place in the Collections of the Curious." He has told you to ignore these "Mules," or "Bastards." He seemed to think they were the work of deceitful people; perhaps, but what wonderful work, what distinction. This gentleman formed his opinions in 1795, in the thick of things. Charles Pye listed only genuine tokens in his works. Could this venerable advice be antiquated and inappropriate at present? I think so, and I collect every uncirculated one that comes along. They are wonderful! These "mules" are a significant part of token history. See what Thomas Spence did with them as he attempted to get his messages out on the street! He threw them to the "People" from the window of his shop. They are also significant in terms of their numbers. Messieurs Dalton & Hamer were very wise, and listed every "mule" that they had seen. Many of these "mules" are terribly rare, some are probably unique, and many are very desirable. Take a look at the importance of "mules" relating to US coinage, and attempt to explain that they are not worthy of collecting.

Finally, have you ever seen one of those tokens that has not been touched by human hands (other than held by the rim for viewing) for a couple hundred years? It's a sight to behold! A token such as this has wonderful "peach fuzz" surfaces, as Jerry Bobbe would say, and a freshness that is difficult to describe in words. You really have to see one to enjoy the wonderful underlying luster, color, and originality of these truly rare specimens; rare, because they have not been touched, or brushed, for perhaps two hundred years. I'm compelled to own them whenever one comes along and is offered to me.

These are examples of how I am personally affected by what I consider various instances of rarity. I sometimes wonder how many other token collectors have developed an appreciation for, or have been struck by, these alluring or "magnetic" types of rarity. There is much information to be collected with respect to these tokens. Even though they have been around for two centuries, there is no population census, or condition census in existence to my knowledge. Being a collector, I am not concerned as much with value or pricing. I am primarily interested in the design, condition, and rarity of the tokens I collect. Perhaps there're other collectors like me.

I'm interested in knowing how many of each of these wonderful tokens remain, and may still be collected. There might have been 28 Middlesex 24's, Rebello's, struck in copper, but how many have survived? What is their existing population? What do the top six of them look like? What is the condition of each remaining example? I once heard a collector say, "I have traced approximately eight Middlesex 850's, so they must not be all that rare." This is Spence's rare cat, this die was used only once. In the US large cent census it would be considered R-7, 4 to 12 pieces remaining, and nearly impossible to collect. Maybe it's only R-6, 13 to 30 remaining, it is still very rare!

Perhaps there is a researcher out there somewhere who can begin to answer these questions; someone who will begin to work on a population and condition census. In my opinion, this is the information one needs in order to put together a fairly accurate and meaningful valuation guide. But who is equipped with enough information to perform such a survey? I'd like "To Encourage A Rare Instance Of Genius," kind of like Thomas Welch did when he issued Warwickshire 24. I realize that what I am suggesting would be a monumental task - there would be approximately 4,500 major types to research. But, It might be possible to do for just the truly rare tokens! Now you can see why I've developed an extensive research library, and perform my own research as shown in this article. I don't have catalogues for every token sale that has taken place over the years, but I do have the most important ones; of course, information concerning collections sold privately is just not available. I do realize, since the research information available in my library is not absolutely complete, my results are no doubt somewhat inconclusive. But, my research is more than sufficient to furnish me with information, relating to these rare "magnetic" tokens, not revealed in any of the various reference works (dealing with the subject of 18th century tokens) published to date. Knowing collectors equip themselves, and become good students! Researching tokens is fun, interesting, and at times it is very rewarding. WA

Mr. Thomas Sharp, Esquire

(Researcher, & Cataloguer of the famous Sir George Chetwynd collection,
(he was also the "Peeping Tom" on Warwickshire, Coventry, D & H 312).



(Illustration from W. J. Davis, "The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage," 1904)

TRIPPING THROUGH THE CONDERS BY COUNTY

Harry E. Salyards

This article begins, of necessity, with a personal note. My daughter is a freshman at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota. In making plans to take her to school this past August, I decided that a side trip to Wayne Anderson in Maple Grove was in order. Now, my Conder collection can't compare with Wayne's in depth, but, since I have been at least dabbling in the series since 1981, I have a number of interesting and high-grade specimens--so, what to bring along? I decided to pull out one representative from each of the 40 traditional counties of England (except for Leicestershire, which--along with almost everyone else--I lack). Wayne and Linda's hospitality was exceptional! Upon returning to Hastings--that's Nebraska, not Minnesota, or Sussex!--I took another close look at each of those tokens, before I put them back into their envelopes. . . I saw some things I've never really seen before; certain questions and observations came to mind--some serious, some whimsical--that form the basis of this article. The numbers after each county are the particular D & H attribution. Unless you know them all by heart, it will probably help to have your copy at hand. And so, without further adieu. . .

- Bedfordshire-3c Leighton Buzzard--what a name! They obviously didn't have real estate promoters assigning place names back then, or it probably would have been 'Sunset Brook' instead. . .but just what is that barrel-like affair on the lap of the lady engaged in LACE MANUFACTORY?--real hand-work, for sure!
- Berkshire-1a With its network of die breaks, this token is like a copper lens--convex toward the WINDSOR HALFPENNY side. . .
- Buckinghamshire-3 This is an avenging justice, for sure, with scales but unblinded. . .But just what is that weird bird with the snake-like neck, on the arms on the opposite side? Whose arms are they? They don't match the arms depicted on the other Aylesbury halfpence. . .
- Cambridgeshire-17a Did you ever see a plow like that? I've never seen anything comparable, even among antique farm machinery in the American Midwest. And the shuttle is equally unfamiliar--looking rather like an upside-down, misshapen wood plane to the modern eye.
- Cheshire-5 That tiny owl above the cipher adds a real Athenian touch--but who was "R. & Co."?
- Cornwall-4 The beautiful PENRYN VOLUNTEERS token--volunteers against the threat of Republican France. April 3, 1794 was a little over fourteen months after the execution of Louis XVI--but only a week after twenty members of the Paris Commune were guillotined by their fellow revolutionists, Robespierre ascendant. . .Note what comes first in the Volunteers' motto: PRO REGE ET POPULO.
- Cumberland-1 A colliery is a coal mine--so, is this horse power being used to raise a bucket of coal? It's somewhat reminiscent of the diagram of the use of horse power in the early United States Mint, as it appears in the Breen Half Cent Encyclopedia.
- Derbyshire-3 Crescents seem to have been a popular form of Georgian architecture--consider the famous one in Bath, for example.
- Devonshire-10 In the arms, above all, a hat! Not exactly what we'd consider the pinnacle of WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY, in the late 20th century. . .
- Dorsetshire-7 Sherborne's two-headed eagle seems vaguely Austrian, or even Russian. . .
- Durham-11 The bridge at the mouth of the River Wear--proudly spanning all of 236 feet--orders of magnitude different from the architectural achievements of our own century.
- Essex-33 Just how else are you going to get a modern-style portrait of Edward IV on a coin? But--do we know he really looked like this?

- Gloucestershire-60 Looking at a modern map of England, I see no indication of the Thames and Severn Canal. . . But as I read that map, it appears the canal would have to pass through the Cotswold hills--perhaps explaining the tunnel entrance on the reverse of the token. But there must be at least a remnant of the canal, much as there are remnant portions of the Ohio and Erie Canal in this country; do we have a member in Gloucester who can answer this question?
- Hampshire-48 This flaming red mint state token, combining the stork die with that of Petersfield, cost me less than a third of what I was quoted for a VF example of Hants-52 (which combines the stork with one of the Talbot, Allum, and Lee dies) ten years ago; I passed, but somebody else promptly bought it. Who says Americans don't have more money than brains?
- Herefordshire-5 Here Justice appears with the more traditional blindfold. But look at those stylized apples on the tree--they're the size of melons!
- Hertfordshire-4 The Stort is certainly an unimpressive-looking stream on that same modern map--and I can readily believe that Bishop's Stortford is the head of whatever navigation was ever feasible. Nor do I see any picturesque hills just to the north, as on the token. . . Still, it does pass by Sawbridgeworth, too--so it should have a certain evocative value, for token collectors.
- Huntingdonshire (!) Yes! You didn't find any examples in your D & H? Shame on you! You forgot to check the third die--that's the one that went in the Castaing edge-lettering machine. Cambridge-12, uniquely in the series of English tokens, reads CAMBRIDGE BEDFORD . AND HUNTINGDON. And yes, it is with a 'D'--Conder got it right (his Cambridgeshire-8); both Atkins and D & H wrongly call for a 'T.'
- Kent-10 Canterbury Cathedral--a continuous restoration project. . . I remember a poster I saw there, back in the summer of 1977, appealing for funds:
ST. AUGUSTINE FOUNDED IT.
BECKET DIED FOR IT.
CHAUCEER WROTE ABOUT IT.
CROMWELL SHOT AT IT.
HITLER BOMBED IT.
TIME IS DESTROYING IT.
WON'T YOU GIVE TO SAVE IT?
- Lancashire-31a Arrogant Richard II, speaking Shakespeare's words:
"Old John of Gaunt, time-honour'd Lancaster,
Hast thou, according to thy oath and band,
Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son,
Here to make good the boisterous late appeal,
Which then our leisure would not let us hear?" --that's leisure with a perceptible sneer, as I read it--but it wouldn't save Richard his crown. . .
- Leicestershire-- LACK, OF COURSE! We could always quibble about when the 18th century token series ought to end, and try to put the Elmsthorpe Church halfpenny beyond the pale for its 1800 date--but that wouldn't be sporting!
- Lincolnshire-6 Britannia with an olive branch by the shore. . . four ships a-sailing. . . a miniature man behind a horse and plow. . . but what's that other stick figure at the base of Britannia's hem, peg-arm stiffly extended in front of him?
- Middlesex-383 What must that Meymott die have looked like, when they finally retired it? More to the point, did they have to pry the crumbled pieces out of the coinage press with a screwdriver? And--given that the die which struck Middlesex-379 also suffered a massive rimbreak, about 35 degrees CCW, just what sort of substandard die steel were Meymott and Son being sold?
- Monmouthshire-3 Are there any importers of wine and brandy by the barrel, as J. Powell apparently did, today? Whiskey is still sometimes shipped in casks, as I acquired one to use as a rain barrel a few years ago; but what about wine?

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Norfolk-14 | What is the particular symbolism of the six sword-like crosses on the county arms? |
| Northamptonshire-1 | It seems particularly appropriate that GEORGE JOBSON BANKER should issue circulating tokens. . .and by implication, the supply must have been adequate for the entire county. |
| Northumberland-19 | What a <u>weird boat</u> is that "barge," as D & H describe it. . .my dictionary defines COALY as "of, resembling, or containing coal"--but if that's smoke rising from a coal fire behind the sail, the sailor must have awfully hot feet; and the craft would seem at risk of going, in short order, to "Tynebottom." |
| Nottinghamshire-6 | A most plain, <u>substantial</u> circulation issue! Mine weighs 13.72 grams--more than a 'thick' United States cent of 1793-1795. |
| Oxfordshire-1 | WM. RUSHER <u>HATTER BOOKSEL.R AND STATIONER</u> : what a strange combination of articles for sale! |
| Rutland-1 | I'd like to know more about Col. Noel. . .Is there an English reference work which lists all the M.P.'s down through the years? There is a "Noel Arms" on Thomas Moule's 1836 map of Rutland, along the road from Melton Mowbary, on the northwest border of the county; there's no comparable notation on either Robert Morden's early 18th century map of the county, or John Speed's 17th century one. . .(As you may have surmised, this is one of those areas where collecting <u>one</u> antiquarian artefact led more or less directly to collecting <u>several others</u> .) |
| Shropshire-14 | COALBROOK DALE--what a clash of imagery in those very words! Industrial Revolution versus Rural Pastoral. . .Given the mechanic achievement of the INCLINED PLANE AT KETLEY, on the reverse, it's clear which one won. . . |
| Somersetshire-8 | Within the legend TEAS COFFEE SPICES & SUGARS, a <u>camel</u> ! --Which raises the question: in the era before the Suez Canal, were products of the East Indies transported by <u>land</u> , across northeast Africa? |
| Staffordshire-11 | A box, a bale, and a <u>caduceus</u> --accustomed as I am to the latter as a symbol of medicine, I wondered what it could have to do with the commerce of Leek; but looking it up, I found that the caduceus was also symbolic of Mercury, the messenger--so it fits in very nicely, after all. |
| Suffolk-35 | James Conder's own currency token. Given that the average draper of the late 18th century might have had just a few dozen bolts of cloth for sale, in rather cramped quarters, whereas Conder advertises his establishment as a DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, one could assume that he must have been an impressive retailer. But could he have possibly imagined that, 200 years to the <u>week</u> from the date of his introductory "Address to the Public," which prefaces his 1798 reference, members of this club plan to gather, at the Portland A.N.A., "to enhance, vary, or multiply the innocent amusements and enjoyments of life," to recall the words of that Address? |
| Surrey-9 | Now, just how is that "woolpack" put together? It looks like it has tight bands on four corners of a wrap of some sort. . . |
| Sussex-21 | FISHER'S LIBRARY AND LOUNGE--seems like another strange conjunction; but the excerpt from R. C. Bell's "Token Tales," as reprinted on page 13 of the previous issue of <u>The "Conder" Token Newsletter</u> , offers the explanation: it was Frederick George Fisher's entry into the field of the private reading room/subscription library--with billiard room attached! |
| Warwickshire-162 | OLD MEETING: When I hear "Meeting," I think "Quakers." Just <u>whose</u> Old Meeting was it? |
| Westmoreland-4 | Is that a train of stylized clouds, a thick-corded rope, or <u>what</u> , on which the miniature lion stands? And who, or what, was "R & D," back in 1794? Probably, nobody cares. It certainly is a "blah" token, compared to Middlesex-142, with its depiction of KENDAL CASTLE, for example. . . |

Wiltshire-4
Worcestershire-17b

Ah, the "therapeutic" mineral water scam--alive and well in the 1790's!
Threats of prosecution aside, the 'freeborn Briton' of the 1790's had quite a lot of freedom of expression--to strike a token with the conjoined heads of King George III and a jackass!

Yorkshire-63

Is that a drawbridge at lower right, giving access to, and egress from, Clifford's Tower? Certainly, both walkway and ramparts are bristling with armed men.

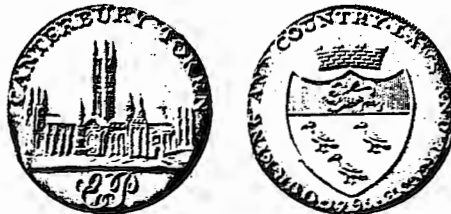
And there you have it--a potpourri of reflections on condors from all the different counties of England. I'd welcome answers to any of the questions posed. . .And meanwhile, you may find yourself taking a closer look at the tokens in your own collections.

* * * * *



CHAUCER.
Ellesmere MS. of Canterbury Tales.

"CHAUCER WROTE ABOUT IT."



Kent - D & H 10
Canterbury Cathedral

"Fanfare for the 18th Century Common Man"

JAMES LACKINGTON

The Lackington token of Middlesex (D&H 351), has always been of special intrigue to me. Don't ask me why. Maybe because of his wild hair style, maybe because of the tokens frequency or maybe because I'm a bookish kind of guy. But some how I have felt he must be a fascinating character, and I needed to know more about him. There have been brief commentaries in various Eighteenth Century histories, usually concerning the huge volume of books he sold. Hence, illustrating the increase in literacy occurring at this time. These brief encounters only heightened my curiosity even more. It was not until a year ago, I obtained R. C. Bell's book, *Commercial Coins, 1787 - 1804* (pages 109-112) that a fuller story began to satisfy my interest somewhat. Bell mentions the publication of his self-written memoirs in 1791 as *Memoirs of the First Forty-five Years of the Life of James Lackington* which gave me some further hope. There are numerous other traders and merchants which as prominent individuals could have served as the "common man", yet we lack sufficient information about them. James Lackington is an outstanding "common man" because he somehow acquired the dedication to obtain an efficiency in literacy to be able to write his own memoirs. A study in the readings of History quickly teaches those who are to be remembered are those who leave a record behind, whether it be with writing, in painting, through the theatre or by other means.

Bell's summation is just that - it gives the facts. (Refer to Bell's pages for details not mentioned in this article.) Yet it does not express the struggle or give the reasons for Lackington's amazing rise from shoemaker's apprentice to fabulously wealthy London bookseller. What is wanted is to put a personality to the face on the token. We first need to understand the social strata of Eighteenth Century society. Philanthropy only reached a very few, most often to those servants who served their masters well and only in a minor way. Aristocracy looked down at the ordinary people (as we tend to do with the poor even today) for their lack of education. To be aristocracy nearly always meant to be financially able to acquire the necessary learning even if it only enabled one to adequately manage his large estate. For most of the emerging middle class, that is to say the merchant class, the rudimentary requirements were to be able to read and write sufficiently to carry on with business. Even an upper class born lady had to be lucky to have had parents who sufficiently valued literacy to offer it to their daughters. Women were thought not to need education. Only if one had been given the opportunity to learn to read could one advance with his or her own self-education, and only if one made the time for it. Most people had to spend long hours working just to earn enough to live. James Lackington's memoirs are valuable, not only for what they tell us about himself, but he informs us of what it was like to be the "common man." Most lower class laborers could not read or write, church was an embarrassment for they could not read the bible or hymnal, and so they got drunk on Sundays. In addition, few of these lower classes apparently showed any inclination to better their lot. Though this article is not based directly on the original *Memoirs*, be forewarned they are not a literary work of art. His writing is crude, vulgar in places, and possibly profane and even criticizes the Church of England, so we are told.

The author of the *Memoirs* was one of eleven children born to a drunken shoemaker whose mother assisted in supporting the family. James, born August, 1746 did attend school for two or three years around the age of eight or nine, but his mother was unable to keep up the payments. At the age of fourteen he was formally apprenticed in Taunton to a shoemaker. Bowden was the name of the family he was apprenticed to and they had one boy his age and one boy three years older. A year after James arrived, George the older son, having been brought up a good Christian, attended a Wesleyan sermon and soon afterwards was converted. For James this was a major event in his life. George was so convinced of his new found salvation he proselytized to everyone including Lackington who was eventually completely committed to Methodism also. But the upshot of this was his need to get the arguments directly from the Bible, Wesleyan tracts or other theological works. This required the ability to read. So in his late teens, James began the self-education which was to continue through out the remainder of his life. As youths are want to do, he and his buddy Jones, another Methodist, traveled from town to town and job to job, and for him, not always as a shoemaker. At an annual fair the young men stumbled on to a second-hand book stall, and James bought Hobbe's translation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. This Hobbe's translation is a horrible, awkward translation which fails as poetry so that it was a bad purchase for him. It demonstrates James' lack of knowing which titles are worth reading. We are assured by the *Memoirs*, the average laborer who learned to read from the Bible was similarly ignorant of good works except in theology. But this started his acquisition of other works, mostly of the philosophers and began his admiration for the Stoics. Thanks to the discovery of these new-found philosophers he grew to despise material pleasures. At Kingsbridge his employer encouraged him to learn to write, and by copying others people's letters he says, "...after two months I could write my own letters, in a bad hand you can be sure." This at the age of twenty-three.

James married a dairy-maid, Nancy Smith in Bristol in 1770 but not before apologetically informing her of his addiction to books and that he had no savings because of this. As he used his wages to buy raw materials for making shoes, to set up his own shop, and with his wife training to bind shoes, their income was slight, and he had gotten into some debt. Their only entertainment was the reading of his books late at night, and they scrimped on food until they both became ill. This was to be a way of life well into the better times when he could afford much better. It is possible these meager meals led to his wife's ill health. Another belief was as a country girl his wife's health deteriorated in the polluted air of the various cities of their residency. In Bristol his wages were better, but Nancy's health suffered; on the other hand, in Taunton her health improved but wages were low. James' foresight projected a better situation in London. Yet his savings required he go there alone, establish a place and send for his wife when he could afford it. This was a common necessity for young merchants wanting to move to London. To indicate his predilection for buying books, he once spent their Christmas Eve dinner money for books including the purchase of Young's *Night Thoughts*. It is proof of his wife's extraordinary good nature that she acquiesced to his desires and forgave him. Using the sale of his shoe making leather and with the surplus of his books including a purchased bag full of books from a deceased Methodist, he opened his first bookstore. Borrowing from a fund for deserving Wesleyans, he increased and restocked his store after the first round of sales. Most of his stock in the

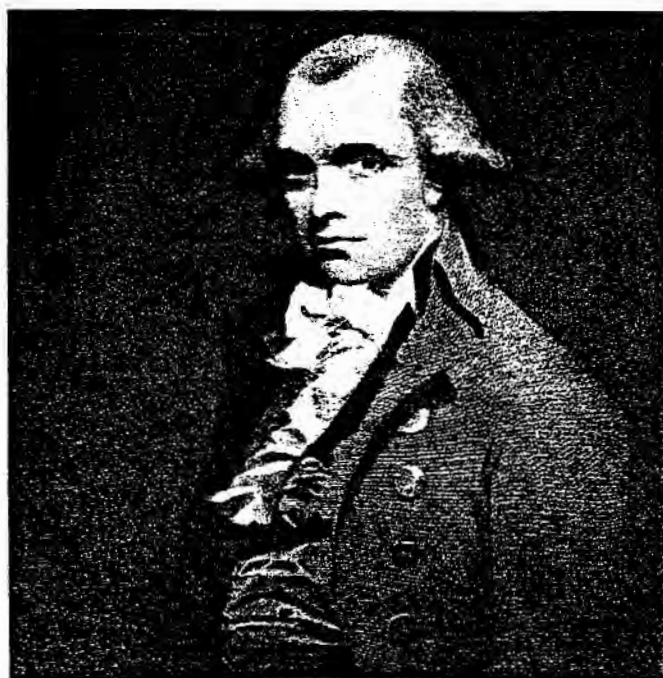
beginning was of theology, consequently at this time he refused to handle free-thinking works and even sometimes burning them. Unfortunately, at this point, they both became seriously ill with a contagious fever, James surviving, but his wife did not. It is poignant to note as a sign of the times, while both he and his wife were sick with delirium they were ripped off of household items. Three months later, after his recovery, he met a woman who had supported her dying father, now dead, who inordinately was fond of books who he felt was the right sort of wife for himself. So on January 30, 1776 as he writes, "...when for the second time I entered into the holy estate of matrimony." At about this time he started to ease up on his rigorous living. Beginning to enjoy a joke or his having an occasional social gathering. But we will be reminded he previously had always enjoyed his Saturday evening beer! Also he changed his choice of reading to more moderate divines and wandered into metaphysics and then slipping away from his Wesleyan associations.

The brilliance of Lackington was how he chose to do business. He may have been the first entrepreneur to create a mass volume enterprise. He sold at as low a margin of profit as practical, relying on volume to make his living. Thus drastically under-pricing all of his competitors. At length a neighboring oil man, sensing a good investment, loaned him money to drastically increase his stock. In 1778 his first stock catalogue was printed with twelve thousand titles. Soon James was in book reader's heaven. Like a child in a candy store alone, he read everything philosophy, poetry, history, travel even **free-thinking**. His opinion was for the study of human nature nothing existed better for this in the world than a bookstore. In 1780 his business acumen caused him to try a radical approach and not to do business for credit any longer. Signs were posted which proclaimed, "The Lowest Price is marked on every book, and no abatement is made on any article." Other business men ridiculed him for this practice. Our hero's business sense astonished his employees as he was able to predict accurately each year's volume of sales. His theory was based on Continental events. If calamities abounded people went to the taverns and talked about these happenings. If nothing much was occurring, people went home and read. His business grew outlandishly, and one can quote his annual profits in pounds, but it means little to us today. Suffice it to state, from 1770 to 1790 his book sales quadrupled. Such a dramatic success in business was surely going to rile the anger of his competitors and gain him some enemies. One such rival bookseller had issued a flier with a satirical notice of congratulations on his third marriage (his second wife dying in 1795), and it was accompanied by a cartoon. I would die with joy if I could ever obtain a copy of this cartoon. It has Lackington entering his "chariot" using a stepping stool of books; the coach door has the motto "Small profits do great things"; he has his recently re-issued *Memoirs* under his arm, and in the background is the Temple of the Muses with his monogrammed flag flying over it. It must be acknowledged, Lackington's sudden rise in wealth from his reduced frugal life-style and his now evident eccentricities brought on by advertising himself made him easy prey for burlesque and lampooning. In passing, however; we note at least thirteen editions of his *Memoirs* were issued. And in 1794 he was able to open this grandiloquent "Temple of the Muses" in the best part of London. We must say a few words about this immense new book shop at one of the corners of Finsbury Square. Over the main entrance was the inscription "Cheapest Bookseller in the World." On the first floor was a huge circular counter. "Lounging rooms could be found at the top of a broad staircase surrounded by galleries displaying books which grew cheaper and shabbier in appearance

as they near the roof." This quote was told in Knight's book *Shadows of the Old Booksellers*. You will be astonished to discover, according to one source, "A plan for issuing a quantity of halfpence with his own image and superscription met with no better success." The "no better" is referring to a failed attempt of getting his statue at Finsbury Square. Yes, it was at the Temple of the Muses where the Lackington tokens were dispersed.

It has been suggested, the opening of Sunday-schools hastened education and encouraged the increase of circulating libraries which ultimately benefited the booksellers. Certainly James Lackington was fortuitous enough, and precisely the right man, to be in the center of this action. As a compulsive and indiscriminating book reader, with an endless supply of books, he was the best qualified to be the leading bookseller. He gradually renounced his frugal life-style, acquiring an estate at Merton with fancy carriages and holding elaborate dinners for his friends. James confesses he even occasionally played cards on Sunday but not without feeling some guilt. He retired in 1798 announcing publicly the leaving of his business to his third cousin, George Lackington and his 1790's partner, Robert Allen. In his last years before his death at 69 (dying in 1815), he returned again to Methodism, building a Sunday school and endowing three Methodist chapels. There is still a great deal to be told about James Lackington especially in his later life and about his eccentricities, but he never forgot his poorer relatives or became smug. Before his retirement he had maintained his first wife's parents, three other aged people (possibly retired employees) and four children. Whose children we are not told. By this time, our story must close, for with his enormous wealth he is no longer our representative of the "common man." Not bad for an initially illiterate son of a drunken West Country shoemaker.

P.s. Research reveals interesting data. Be prepared to celebrate February 14, 1999; exactly at 2:00 pm which will be the 200th anniversary of the announcement of James Lackington's retirement as a bookseller. Richard Bartlett



*James Lackington.
From a portrait by L. S. J.*

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Boulter's Museum (1778-1802)

David S. Brooke

The halfpenny token which advertises Boulter's Museum in Yarmouth (Norfolk 54) is replete with attractive details reflecting the museum's collection. On the obverse, History, personified by a female figure, holds a large scroll which announces "Boulter's Exhibition of Natural and Artificial Curiosities." A Roman lamp, an abacus and several coins lie at her feet. The reverse shows Britannia (presumably acting as museum registrar) recording in a book the gifts brought to her by the diminutive but exotic figures of Asia, Africa and America. Asia wears a turban and holds a spear; Africa, in a feathered headdress, carries a crocodile; America has a plumed cap, a beartooth necklace and a quiver of arrows. Two large shells lie at their feet. Above this symbolic presentation to the museum by the Continents is the Latin tag "Undiquaque Colligitur." This can be very loosely translated as "collected from all corners of the world," and is a suitable motto for such an *omnium gatherum* institution.

While the contents of Boulter's Museum have long since been dispersed, its history is well known and the collection is carefully recorded in a catalogue.¹ An admission ticket to the museum also survives and the engraving on it shows an interior crowded with book shelves, cases, stuffed animals (among them an armadillo and a crocodile), shells, busts, weapons and miscellaneous objects. A well-dressed couple is admiring the museum, whose keeper (possibly Daniel Boulter himself) is examining objects with a magnifying glass at a table nearby. While earlier descriptions of the museum seem to indicate a single room, by 1797 there were three.² The first of these contained paintings, prints, books, coins and medals. The second was devoted to "natural productions, animal, vegetable and mineral ... with fossil substances of almost every description." The third room housed mainly the South Seas collection "brought over by Captain Cook and other Voyagers."³ Visitors were admitted "at any hour of the day on paying 1s each."

The Norfolk Tour of 1795 recommends the museum to the visitor and gives a fairly detailed description of its contents. This guide further suggests that the traveler should visit this "pleasant sea-port town" during the bathing season from July to September" when a great deal of genteel company from London, most parts of the

¹ Thomas Southwell, "Notes on an Eighteenth Century Museum at Great Yarmouth," The Museums Journal, vol. 8, October 1908, pp. 110-123. Colin S. Tooke, "Museum Boulterianum or Great Yarmouth's First Museum," Yarmouth Archaeology, vol. 3, 1988, pp. 35-38. "A Short Narrative of the Life of Daniel Boulter" (manuscript), Norfolk Record Office. Copies of the catalogue (which I have not seen, but which is discussed in Southwell and Tooke) remained in family possession. Southwell suggests a date of 1793 for it.

² Richard Beatrix, The Norfolk Tour (1786 and 1795 editions) mentions that the collection is "commodiously disposed in a convenient room for view." Peter Barfoot, The Universal British Directory (1797 edition, vol. 4, p. 493) mentions three rooms. The museum was by then the property of Daniel's nephew John who continued to make additions to it.

³ Southwell, op. cit., p. 116, mentions a cabinet of specimens of native cloth (privately owned) which was labeled "Brought over by Captain Cook and sold by him to Mr. Boulter of Yarmouth." There were 118 items in this South Seas collection which included feathered cloaks and a "curious helmet of scarlet and yellow feathers from the Sandwich Islands."

country, and Suffolk, assemble here, either for the purposes of health or pleasure." A bath-house had been built on the beach in 1759, and a coffee-room where occasional concerts were held was added in 1788. Boulter's Museum must have welcomed a fair number of summer tourists.

The substantial catalogue of Boulter's collection has 165 pages and lists over 5000 items under 66 sections. A list of donors, many of them local, is appended. It includes Sir Ashton Lever, the owner of the Holophusikon or Leverian Museum in London. Boulter's enterprise seems to have been "semi-commercial" since most of the items in his collection (with the exception of the gifts) are priced for sale, and indeed his bookplate is inscribed "Dealer in Curious Books, Antiquities, and Natural Productions."

Daniel Boulter left us with a "Short Narrative" of his life which devotes considerable space to the mishaps, financial and otherwise, which befell him. He opened his museum for "Publick Inspection" on August 8, 1778. It consisted of "Natural and Artificial Curiosities which I had been collecting about 10 years." In 1781 he took a trip to the Peak district in Derbyshire where he bought "a collection of curious spars and ores with some polished Derbyshire ornaments which were very curious."--similar no doubt to those exhibited by James Bisset. In 1791 he decided to rebuild his museum which had presumably grown considerably in the meantime, when a coaching accident intervened. Three years later he sold his premises on Market Street to his brother Joseph, and shortly afterwards resigned "the Museum and other business" to his nephew John. "By strict attention and civil usage," observed Daniel, "I make no doubt but [he] will find it to answer to him very well." All three Boulters commissioned the token in 1796; Daniel died in 1802 and the contents of the museum were apparently dispersed shortly thereafter.

Boulter's Museum was one of several private museums which flourished in the later eighteenth century, and whose collections were somewhat similar.⁴ The Leverian Museum opened in London in 1774, four years before Boulter's, and a visitor to it 20 years later wrote of the "heap of old armour and guns from every age and corner of the globe ... the dried sea-monsters of every description ... the excellently stuffed young elephant ... [and] musical instruments of all nations, ancient and modern."⁵

A comparison is suggested between Bisset's and Boulter's Museums. Both individuals were tradesmen rather than gentlemen of leisure, and connected their collections to their businesses in one way or another.⁶ Bisset embellished his museum in Leamington with other entertainments and seems to have been the more active promoter of the two. Both museums flourished in spa towns, presumably attracting those who had come to take the waters or indulge in the healthful practice of "sea-bathing." Their collections are somewhat similar (and omniverous)--stuffed birds, animals and fish, shells, fossils and minerals, spar ornaments, weapons and various items from exotic places (notably the South Sea islands). There was also the category of miscellaneous

⁴ See Richard D. Altick, *The Shows of London*, 1978, especially the chapter "From Cabinets to Museums, II: 1750-1800," pp. 22-33.

⁵ Sophie von la Roche, quoted in Altick, *ibid.*, p. 30.

⁶ In addition to his antiquarian business, Boulter kept a shop for the sale of silversmith's goods, jewelry, cutlery, toys, haberdashery, perfumery, patent medicines, stationery, etc. (*Norfolk Chronicle*, August 8, 1778). As the *Norfolk Tour* observes, "his shop may perhaps, not inaptly be called, a neat magazine of modern niceties."

curiosities of rather dubious provenance. While Bisset could show the coronation gloves of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, Boulter could match him with "a dried right hand of a woman supposed to have been a criminal." Finally, Bisset seems to have included many of the products of his Birmingham workshop in his "Picture Gallery" at Leamington--"very curious Pyrographic and Marmatinto Drawings; elegant Mosaic Pieces, and Beautiful Devices painted on glass etc." Unlike Boulter, Bisset was an artist and craftsman of some pretensions, as well as a considerable entrepreneur.

If I had to choose between visits to the two museums, I think I would settle for Bisset's, though I prefer the design of Boulter's token. Bisset seems to have had an infectious enthusiasm for his museum, a lively sense of humour (Boulter is rather glum), and took good care of his public. Where else would one find in a museum a "Reading and Public News-Room" with all the daily papers and monthly reviews, "Bagatelle Tables and a variety of Entertaining Games"? It all seems rather a bargain at a guinea for the season, a civilized idea well ahead of its time, and a certain cure for museum feet.



Candid Afterthoughts on Auction Nine

Allan Davisson

"Interesting catalog—I hope you can come out on it."
(Comment from another dealer....)

Producing Auction Nine was immensely satisfying, great fun and a key example of why I chose a decade ago to leave a tenured position as a full professor and department chair to go into numismatics full time.

Was this sale a viable economic venture? I did it because I love copper and I hoped it would also be a good business decision.

The short answer, from my point of view, is that it was a great numismatic venture and a reasonable business venture with some surprises.

The costs of producing an illustrated catalog have grown so much in recent years that it was a risk to produce a sale built around 18th century British trade tokens. Total estimates for "Conder" tokens in our sale were just over \$62,000. It sounds like a lot of money but getting the catalog into collector's hands meant an investment well into five figures before we even began. With catalog publishing and mailing costs substantially over 10% of the entire sale, the 20% commission we charged for consignments (remember, we charge no buyer's fees or credit card fees) tightened things up.

There is often some agonizing about such a sale as the first flush of bids slows. The usual pattern in our sales is a flurry of bid sheets arriving just after the catalog arrives and another flurry at the end of the sale. The middle weeks are spent answering questions, shipping lots for viewing, discussing estimates and answering questions. One comment that I heard fewer times than I had initially expected: "Your estimates seem high," brought about the response: "I agree but prices have been rising, the material is scarce and my estimates reflect prices I see and am asked."

When the dust had settled and the last call had been taken on Thursday evening, October 9th, about 75% of the "Conder" tokens had sold. Total sales for this section of the catalog were just under \$52,000 on estimates of \$45,585. On balance, the estimates were low by well over 10%. If we had exercised everyone's top bid and not reduced bids, final prices realized would be another 10% higher.

I quoted Wayne Anderson, the thoughtful editor of this publication in my after-the-sale note to bidders. "It

doesn't matter what the estimate is—pieces will find their own level." That did seem to be the case and many successful bidders included notes with their payments indicating how happy they were with their new acquisitions.

Others commented with regret that they wished they had bid more strongly on pieces they particularly wanted.

Jerry Bobbe and I were discussing tokens and token prices well after the sale had closed and Jerry made the point that his biggest regrets with this series are the pieces he did not buy when he had a chance. It has taken me many years to realize the truth of this observation. Many rare and expensive coins in the U.S. or the British series can be found in fairly short order if a collector is willing to spend the money. This is not true of tokens. And though no one knows exactly, populations of some of the rarest and most interesting tokens must be in a category that would make them "NC" (not collectible because three or less are known) if they were in the American early copper series. If a condition census were to be established for the most important pieces in the token series, the numbers available would again be very low for many of the pieces.

Extremely rare and "extremely rare thus" mean high prices for early American copper but the top price in this sale for an 18th century token was \$2750. This is not exactly pocket-change but it is a modest amount when you consider the rarity of the pieces and compare what they offer with a comparably rare and high grade example of an early large cent or U.S. colonial copper.

Did this sale ratchet token values to a newer and higher level? I do not think so. Some of the choice and rare pieces sold for high prices but others seemed inexpensive. The pleasing but relatively common material sold at prices that should surprise no one.

I am headed to the UK in late November looking for material with a particular focus on finding tokens. I do not expect that the prices will be substantially higher. Our Auction Nine had a few high spikes on prices but, overall, I believe that the prices achieved represent a normal advance in the market for this series.

It is very satisfying to see the enthusiastic following of these historic issues. These 18th century tokens offer so much to collectors that they still seem to be bargains.

The Blueberry Patch

My Introduction To Collecting "Conder" Tokens

As a boy, and later, a young man, I spent most of my spare time in the woods. Born in a small rural Connecticut town, my family home was just across the road from a vast forested area which had once been a "town park" some 50 to 75 years earlier. Every day after school, weekends, and of course all summer long, my friends and I spent all of our time in the woods exploring, scavenging, building "forts" and hideouts. My mother, who was something of a naturalist, taught us all the names of the trees and plants in the forest: where to gather flowers like Trailing Arbutus, Jack-in The Pulpits, and Bloodroot; where to find blackberries and thimble-berries, checker-berries, and black alder berries for Christmas decorating. My friends and I expanded our searches to such exciting finds as wild bee honeycombs, May Apples, and of course, a wide variety of frogs and salamanders, toads, turtles and snakes. Fall always brought on a major search for hickory nuts, hazelnuts and butternuts.

The old "Park" was bordered on the North by a raging stream called " Roaring Brook" which cut its path through the hills and forest on its way toward the Farmington and eventually the Connecticut Rivers. We never crossed the stream, it was far too deep and swift, and we believed, too dangerous. Fear of being swept away, and of course, the uncertainty of what was on the other side, always kept us from attempting such a maneuver. During one major summer storm, however, the stream was bridged by a huge fallen hemlock tree, the roots of which had given up their grasp on the sandy gravel bank of the stream. The storm had brought torrential rains, and the swollen, raging waters cut new pathways through the forest - - the 100 year old hemlock, with a girth of three feet at its base, was the casualty.

It did not take us long to discover this new natural bridge, and on a warm July day we crossed the stream to explore the other side. We entered a dark, damp swampy area filled with skunk cabbage (and no doubt, plenty of snakes), covered overhead by an abundant growth of hemlocks and swamp oaks. The going was rough and treacherous, through tangled brush and prickled vines, over slick and slimy moss-covered stones, but we stuck to a trail that some earlier hardy traveler had made, and eventually made our way across the swamp to higher ground. Ahead was a sharp rocky ledge, and beyond a steep hill, shrouded in a dense, dark growth of old hemlock trees. The earth beneath our feet was covered in a wonderful spongy carpet of "creeping" and princess pine. Reaching the summit of the rise, we were amazed at the view that unfolded before us - - a vast open meadow, surrounded at its edges by young alder and gray birch saplings, and Blueberry Bushes laden with ripe, dewy, frosty berries! Across the lea of the meadow, stood a doe and her fawn, enjoying the cool, plump, ripe blueberries. There were literally hundreds of blueberry bushes, each heavily laden with fruit, their branches drooping under the weight of the juicy berries!

Unprepared as we were, to harvest such an unexpected treasure, we stripped off our shirts, tied the sleeves and shirttails into knots, and fashioned them into makeshift tote-bags to fill with the pristine frosty-blue nuggets, of course, after filling our bellies first! The lesson we learned that warm July morning - - to explore new ground, to push aside fear and trepidation, to reap the rewards of newly discovered territory holds true to this day.

Many years have passed since that time, and now after crossing another "roaring brook" (the Atlantic Ocean), I've discovered a new BLUEBERRY PATCH! After years of collecting and selling copper, mainly US Large Cents, Half Cents and Colonials, I decided to "cross the stream", to the British Isles, and to enter the world of "Conder" collecting (with the help and the continual nagging and prodding from the likes of Joel Spingarn and Wayne Anderson). My very first "blueberry" from this 18th Century patch was Suffolk, Ipswich D & H 10, the rare Cardinal Wolsey penny, with the James Conder reverse; a remarkable specimen, in gem red and tan proof, the obverse far superior to the obverse of the plate token used for the cover of Schwer's Price Guide (worth stripping off your shirt for!). My second token acquisition was also a penny, the wonderful Warwickshire D & H 6, Peter Kempson's private penny token of 1796, with the beautiful, boldly cut, Kenilworth Castle obverse. My new specimen was choice chocolate proof-like uncirculated, with a full over-toning of deep "blueberry" blue! (Try and find, let alone afford, a large cent with that description!). Of course, like a child in the kitchen, with his finger in the frosting bowl, I had to have more!

I next plunged into the Middlesex Series of London Buildings by Kempson, and have gathered a fine representative collection of nearly all of that series. Of particular note, was an assemblage of eight die states of the Middlesex 63, "The Ordinance Office, Old Palace Yard". The pieces run through different stages of die breaking, from a single crack in the first stage, to bizarre cud development and additional die cracking in the latest stages of die failure. The line of progression in my collecting has led me through the Skidmore's Churches and Gates series, the Bath Token series, Spence pieces, Pidcock halfpennies and farthings, etc., etc.

A cherished treasure I now own bears my name on the obverse. It is Yorkshire, York D & H 66, "Clifford's Tower A D 1100", with the seated Britannia reverse. The sturdy ancient fortress, with its highest turrets manned by soldiers, with its drawbridge resounding under the feet of a regiment of armed troops, is a sight to behold. I was fortunate to locate this piece through Jerry Bobbe, who heralded this as the finest specimen he had seen to date. It is proof-like, choice uncirculated, and full red on both surfaces, with just enough of a hint of light tan toning on the high points to enhance the beauty and delicacy of the strike. D & H give this a rarity rating of scarce, but I'm certain that it is rare in this condition!

Considerable time has passed now, since I made those first hesitant purchases, and the blueberries are still ripe for the picking! With several hundred tokens in my boxes, my hunger for more is insatiable. Like all other numismatic collecting areas, the coins seem to "come to you" once you start collecting, and the sources seem to appear (catalogues, sales, auctions etc.) at just the right time - - the danger lies in being hesitant about purchasing tokens now, as the demand is ever-increasing and the supply of choice and rare pieces is ever-dwindling, and the acquisition becomes a great deal more challenging. My advice to all is to snap them up as they come along, and harvest your blueberries while they are ready for picking, before all of the choice morsels have disappeared!

Cilff Fellage, CTCC #165
"Cliffs 'Conder' Chest"

Overstrikes, New Varieties, Mistakes, Oh My!

By Jerry & Sharon Bobbe

The Aberdeen halfpenny, Lot 171, in last year's Bell Sale was of interest, but unfortunately we were not the high bidder. So, when the piece reappeared in a recent ad, we jumped at the renewed opportunity. Undertypes have always fascinated us, and we seldom rest until the **exact** attribution has been unearthed. Bell described this piece, plated on page 82 of his Specious Tokens, as struck over *either* a Camac Kyan and Camac *or* a Turner Camac Chairman halfpenny. This description was repeated in the Bell catalogue and subsequent advertisement. Closer examination however, unearthed the true undertype.

We theorize **all** Aberdeen halfpennies were struck over other tokens. When the "host" token is a thick flan, the original design elements are obliterated completely. If the "host" is a thinner flan (Plates 1 and 2), parts of the design element (in this case Lancashire 135h) will be visible.

It seems no effort was made to use choice condition pieces as "hosts." The result is a token in mint state with a circulated, under-type border. Classical Numismatic Group #30 6/11/94:Lot 611 struck over Warwickshire 407 is another example.



Plate 1



Plate 2

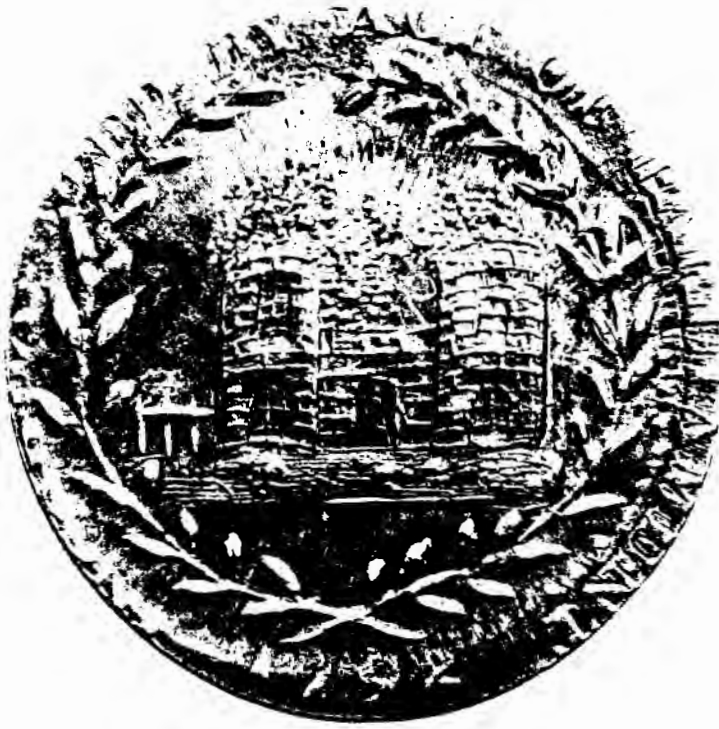


Plate 3



Plate 4

Our quest revealed the "host" token for the Bell specimen (Plates 3 and 4) to be a "Shakespeare" regal evasion, alias D & H Dublin 227 (Plates 5 and 6).



Plate 5



Plate 6

As to variety, many collectors will do well not to reject a token at first sight, under the impression that he already possesses one, but should carefully examine and compare, as there may be some difference not readily discernible which would give the specimen a peculiar value. Old collectors have very keen eyes for such differences.

W. J. Davis, The Token Coinage of Warwickshire

Money often motivates a person more than curiosity. In the world of early U.S. copper, a new variety might fetch tens of thousands of dollars. In the token realm, one must derive satisfaction from the discovery. This is not to say new varieties do not sometimes command hefty premiums, but one must assess value carefully.

We have recently come across four tokens unknown to Dalton & Hamer:

1) Hampshire 68 Bis

Obv: As #68-72

Rev: Unknown! Similar to #71, top of masthead under, but not touching, first limb of A, many other small differences. (Plate 7)

There are significant rim swells 9:30 to 11:30 and 1:30 to 3:00 (difficult to see in the photo, but very evident "in the copper"), which indicate an early break-up of this die. As there are six other similar "PAYABLE" dies for this type (cf. Hampshire 70-76), this unique token demands a moderate value.



Plate 7

- 2) Plates 8 & 9 illustrate the variety generally acknowledged as the 21mm Ayrshire 5Bis III. Note the absence of a dot between D and the date.



Plate 8



Plate 9

Ayrshire 5Bis III-b Silver (Plates 10 & 11)

Obv: Same as 5Bis III, die now re-worked, some design elements and letters strengthened. The dot has been added between D and the date.

Rev: Same as 5Bis III, a few letters strengthened; note re-cut C.



Plate 10



Plate 11

Ayrshire 5Bis III has two small obverse die flaws; one from point of bust to the rim above G, and one on the back of the neck. To create Ayrshire 5Bis III-b, the obverse die was smoothed to remove these flaws, the dot added, and the design and letters partially "re-engraved." There seems to be no definitive evidence that this is a completely different die, merely a re-worked one. If the goal was to eliminate the flaws, the effort was for naught, as a larger flaw developed from the neck down through the bust. This Ayrshire 5Bis III-b is struck on a thinner flan than the typical square-edged proofs of Ayrshire 5Bis III, thus the look of the strike differs.

Fullerton pieces were struck *at least* through the late nineteenth century. For all we know, the dies may still exist in a dusty subterranean vault somewhere in London, and are being used to strike tokens for profit to this very day. We believe this new variety should command little premium over the normal price for Ayrshire 5Bis III.

3) Drogheda 4Bis II (Plate 12 & 13)

Obv: A female seated holding a harp. FOR. THE. PUBLICK.
GOOD ...1792... Head squarely under U.

Rev: As No. 1Bis, 4, & 4Bis

This piece represents the tenth variety from the county of Drogheda. The huge die flaw crossing the obverse from 3:00-7:15 is evidence of the early demise of this die. This flaw, coupled with the rarity of all Drogheda tokens in general, would give this piece a high value. However, its poor condition is a factor.



Plate 12



Plate 13

4) **Dublin Unlisted; or *You Choose the Bis*** (Plates 14 & 15)

Obv: A female seated holding a harp with eight strings. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1792. Head under AC but with legend closer to date than other varieties. Most similar to Dublin 127.

Rev: A cypher H M Co. CAMAC KYAN AND CAMAC HALFPENNY. The loop of C nearly to first limb of M.

Edge: No. 2

As there are over 175 *slight* variations of this type and date, we feel it should command little extra value.



Plate 14

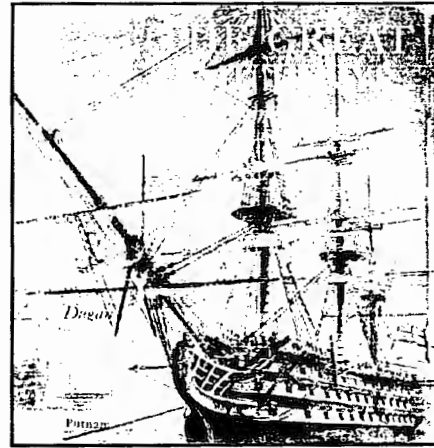


Plate 15

Through the years we have been consulted many times about "new" varieties. A great number of these "unlisted tokens" turn out to be additions or errors which were discovered after the main text of Dalton & Hamer was completed. Before one can be sure if a token is unlisted, the Addenda (additions, page 537-551) and Corrigenda (corrections, page 552-553) of Dalton & Hamer must be checked. We suggest entering the corrections into the main text for convenience. If you own Davisson's 1990 or 1996 reprint, the Addenda and Corrigenda information has been compiled and is listed before the main text, in addition to new varieties found since the original Dalton & Hamer was released.

The Great Mutiny
by James Dugan
(New York, 1965)

I was fortunate to acquire a copy of this book last year and was very pleased to find that it contained a wealth of information on the times that we Conder Token collectors find of interest. The book describes, in detail, the events surrounding the Fleet Mutinies of 1797. The description from the front and rear flaps follows:



THE time is 1797. The armies of the French Revolution have swept over Europe, leaving Britain's eight million people to stand alone against populations totaling more than fifty million. On the Continent an enormous invasion force is massing; while in England the country is nearly bankrupt and popular discontent is so widespread that the monarchy itself is in danger and the possibility of a British Republic looms.

At the height of the crisis, the British fleet mutinies in protest against poor pay, impossible living conditions, short and inedible rations, brutality and impressment, leaving England completely vulnerable to her enemies. Over 50,000 men serving in 113 ships refuse orders, expel their officers and set up ship democracy in the longest and largest naval insurrection in history. Their revolt becomes both a symptom and a cause of the internal dissension that wracks their country and in *THE GREAT MUTINY*, provides the focus for a panoramic view of Georgian England.

Here are the great names of the time: mad George III, gobbling his breakfast oatmeal and embarking on a twenty-mile stag chase while half his fleet was lowering the royal standard: his Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger; the opposition leader in Parliament, Charles James Fox; Captain William Bligh of *Bounty*

fame; the young Bonaparte; and Winston Churchill's great-great-grandfather, the Second Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Equally fascinating are the less well-known personalities whom *THE GREAT MUTINY* restores to their places in history: John Thelwall, the Republican versifier who seeks refuge from a vengeful government with Coleridge and Wordsworth in their rural hideout; the pathetic yet comic-opera American expatriate William Tate who, as a French colonel, leads a successful invasion of Wales; those two tragic enemies of England, Lazare Hoche and Wolfe Tone; the doomed President of the Fleet, Richard Parker; and Sir John Jervis, Whig admiral in a Tory navy, the grudging hangman of the fleet.

Certainly no one is better qualified to capture the flood and drama of England's most imperiled years than James Dugan, whose book *The Great Iron Ship* is considered to be one of the classics of historical reporting. His writing speaks for itself; his research has been prodigious. The archives of the British admiralty and ministries, neglected publications of English reformers, the newly accessible complete correspondence of George III, and the uncatalogued papers of Captain Sir John Thomas Duckworth were among the many sources consulted. A major discovery occurred when unique mutineer writings came to light with the sale of the Cumby Family's papers in 1963, including the log of H.M.S. *Comet*, the only firsthand record now known to have survived.

While I have not found any tokens which seem related to the mutiny, many of the people, places, and political and social issues described in the book are featured on tokens.

Tom Yoemans, CTCC #20

MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

| | | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|----|
| Alabama | 1 | Minnesota | 18 |
| Alaska | 1 | Mississippi | 1 |
| Arizona | 4 | Missouri | 1 |
| Arkansas | 1 | Nebraska | 4 |
| Australia | 1 | Nevada | 3 |
| California | 31 | New Hampshire | 3 |
| Canada | 2 | New Jersey | 8 |
| Colorado | 6 | New York | 15 |
| Connecticut | 13 | North Carolina | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | Ohio | 9 |
| England | 15 | Oklahoma | 2 |
| Florida | 4 | Oregon | 5 |
| Georgia | 3 | Pennsylvania | 12 |
| Hawaii | 1 | Saudi Arabia | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 | Tennessee | 1 |
| Illinois | 9 | Texas | 2 |
| Indiana | 4 | Vermont | 1 |
| Iowa | 2 | Virginia | 3 |
| Kentucky | 3 | Wales | 1 |
| Kansas | 1 | Washington | 10 |
| Maine | 1 | Washington, DC | 2 |
| Maryland | 5 | West Virginia | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 9 | Wisconsin | 2 |
| Michigan | 4 | | |

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 232

We had a total of 253 members at the time of publication of Volume I, Number 4 of the newsletter, and that was our high membership count. Forty Four (44) of the first 208 members did not renew their membership. New York was hit the hardest, dropping 10 members. Twenty three (23) new members have joined since. We're down 21 members from our all time high. That's not too bad, however, we could serve and enlighten an additional number of members. I am told by other active members that there are many serious "Conder" token collectors out there who have still not joined the CTCC. Maybe they don't know about us? Perhaps they just need a little encouragement? Let's ask them to join us, to their benefit and ours, and help them to become aware of our organization, and the news and scholarly articles that appear in our quarterly journals.

NEW MEMBERS

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>City & State</u> |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 269 | Robert E. Howden, | Bellwood, IL |
| 270 | Michael Matthews, | Waterville, MN |
| 271 | Ralph Coursel, | Michigan City, IN |
| 272 | Glenn Dellamonica, | Concord, CA |
| 273 | Michael Sage, | Ellicott, MD |
| 274 | James R. Raye, | Chicago, IL |
| 275 | Chris Schwerdt, | Catonsville, MD |
| 276 | Mark W. Banks, | Edina, MN |

Ex Libris

Our library is growing slowly but surely! During the intervening months since my last report, we have received the following generous donations:

- \$20.00 from Bob Dunfield
- *Building Medalets of Kempson and Skidmore* by R.C. Bell from Wayne Anderson
- *Remy Bourne Auction #6 (The Dick Punchard Library)* from Remy Bourne
- *British Trade Tokens* by J.R.S. Whiting from Richard Kolbek
- *Druid Tokens* by C.R. Hawker, *Thomas Simon* by Alan Nathanson, and *Davissons Ltd. Auction Nine* from Alan Davisson

I thank these generous donors on behalf of the entire club membership! I hope now that the ball is rolling, more members will step forward with their contributions. We did not receive any copies of correspondence, photographs, etc. that I had encouraged members to send last time, but I'm sure some of you will help with this aspect of the library in the near future.

Now that we have some nice materials in the library it is time to set out some conditions for its use:

- Materials can be loaned only to members in good standing.
- Items may be kept a maximum of six weeks (as I'm sure that members will dutifully abide by these terms so no late fee policy will be established at this time).
- Items will be sent at "library or book" rates insured for approximate value. Members should return the materials in the same manner. The borrower will be obliged to pay for the outgoing postage as well as a \$.50 packaging fee to cover the cost of materials.

In addition to the references listed above, the library has:

- A hard bound copy of Volume 1 (issues 1- 4) of our journal.
- A copy of *Tradesmen's Tickets & Private Tokens* by R.C. Bell

Please make your requests to:
The CTCC Research Library
c/o Harold Welch
655 Parkwood Circle
St. Paul, MN 55127
(612) 429-0997

I'll look forward to hearing from you and thanks again to all who have helped to make our library a reality!

CTCC Get Together!

On Sept. 28, 1997, Mpls/St. Paul area CTCC members gathered at Allan & Marnie Davisson's home for a day of fun and tokens. Auction lots were examined, quantities of food and beverage were consumed and a good time was had by all.



Allan & Marnie Davisson



*Lee Quast
examines lots*



*Wayne Anderson
CTCC Numero Uno*



*Bill Wahl
pours over
the catalog*



*Jim Wahl
wants you!
(to join
the CTCC)*



Marnie gives Pete Smith a hand



Davissons Ltd. International Headquarters

Photos & Design by Harold Welch

September 8, 1997

Wayne Anderson
PO Box 1853
Maple Grove MN 55311-6853

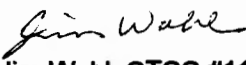
Dear Wayne,

I'm embarrassed to note that in my article on Howe in the last newsletter, I omitted three tokens from the check list on mules of the Howe series. They are the reverses of Lancashire numbers 113, 117, and 120. They are the same as obverses of Hampshire 29-34, 13, and 15, respectively. I don't know how this happened, but I hope there are no more omissions. By my count this brings the number of mules to an even 100.

In my article on the Pidcock series in Volume 1, Number 3, I mentioned that I had no record of any sales of Numbers 440, 443, 444, 448, and 452. I have since been informed of sightings or sales of one each of a 444, 448 and 452, thanks to Allan Davisson and Phil Flanagan.

Also on the subject of the Pidcock series, Bell mentioned a die of the elephant is without James' signature under the feet of the elephant. I have now seen two of this series, number 417 and 424 that are without this signature. Those two tokens are 30 mm in diameter, slightly larger than other elephant tokens that I have in my collection.

Yours truly,


Jim Wahl, CTCC #11

Could I be permitted to make a small correction to Jim Wahl's excellent article on the Admiral Earl Howe tokens as far as it concerns some rather complex aspects of the British parliaments and hereditary peerage in the eighteenth century?

Between 1707 and 1800 there were two separate parliaments, one for the whole of Great Britain and another for Ireland. Each had a House of Lords and a House of Commons. Every Irish peer had a seat in the Irish House of Lords but unless he was also a member of the British House of Lords through a separate creation he was allowed to stand for election to the British House of Commons. Richard Howe (the Admiral), on the death of his elder brother George in 1758, succeeded as the fourth Viscount Howe, an Irish peerage, entitling him to sit in the Irish House of Lords. In 1762 he was elected member for Dartmouth in the British House of Commons. In 1782 he was created Viscount Howe of Langar in the British peerage and so became a member of both Houses of Lords but could not then sit in either House of Commons. He was "promoted" to a British Earldom in 1788.

When Admiral Howe died in 1799 his younger brother General William Howe succeeded to the Irish title, which had previously been held by his father and two older brothers, as the fifth Viscount, but could not succeed to his brother the Admiral's British titles as he was not a direct descendant of the only previous holder. William had been a member of the British House of Commons between 1758 and 1780, but held no peerage at that time. He was made a Knight of the Bath during the American revolutionary war, but such titles have never conferred any parliamentary rights.

John Whitmore

Wayne Anderson
"Conder Token Collectors Club"
P.O. Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Richard Bartlett
P.O. Box 260852
Lakewood, CO 80226

October 7, 1997
(24 days to Halloween)

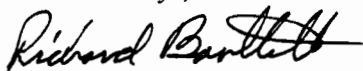
Dear Wayne;

On page 35, bottom of the first paragraph, I made a gross error in my "And The Rest of the Story" were my happy fingers typed Goodwin instead of Godwin. Please publish this letter so my awful mistake can be corrected.

There is a great deal of difference between the two names. William Godwin (1756-1836 @ 80), along with others associated with a publisher by the name of Joseph Johnson, were prominent defenders of Thomas Hardy (Mid. #1024.) They rallied support by writing articles denouncing the government's actions and protested Hardy's trial for high treason. Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797), was another member of this group and was a free-thinker and argued for what we now call women's emancipation. Well, William married Mary in 1797, and the sad fact is Mary died in the same year at 38 giving birth to a daughter. This daughter survived as Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, but she is better known as Mary Godwin Shelley. (The poet's second wife.) To those concerned with their children during the fall celebration on October 31st. of "All Saint's Day" or Halloween, they may be reminded Mary Shelley wrote "Frankenstein" in 1818.

There is much to learn and write about with these two characters, Mary Wollstonecraft and William Godwin of the Joseph Johnson circle, just three individuals of many reform elements of the 1790's. Possibly someone will twist my arm sometime.

Yours always,



Richard Bartlett

Oct. 24, 1997

Mr. Wayne Anderson, Editor,
"Conder" Token Newsletter,
P. O. Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Dear Wayne:

I'd like to congratulate you formally on your masterful work in the production of the " 'Conder' Token Newsletter". I'm certain your tireless efforts and hard work are an inspiration and joy to all the members of the CTCC. It's hard to believe that each succeeding issue of the journal improves so dramatically, and that its scope and content expands into areas heretofore untouched by previous "Conder" token authors.

This brings me to my second purpose in writing to you. Pursuant to our earlier conversations, I'd like to recommend that the officers of the CTCC move to change the title of our periodical from "Newsletter" to "Journal". The scope, depth, and subject matter of the material from the contributing authors far exceeds the bounds of a "newsletter". They are not "news", but original research and creative thinking and writing - the basic building material of a "Journal". Articles by Dr. Richard Doty, Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, Jim Wahl, Richard Bartlett, David S. Brooke, Richard Gladdie, George Frederick Kolbe, and many others are of the quality and substance of a true "journal"!

My third reason for corresponding is to present the "Conder" Token Collectors Club with my check in the amount of \$36.00, which represents a portion of the sales of the 1789 "New Map Of England Scotland and Ireland" which appeared in the "Newsletter", Vol. II, No. 1., Consecutive Issue No. 5. Please apply it where it is needed most, perhaps to the Library Acquisitions Fund or the editorial publishing area.

Again, my congratulations to you, and best wishes for continued success in the publication of "our" journal. Your vigor and enthusiasm, (i.e. "having a god within"), are an example to all of us.

My Best Regards,



Clifford C. Fellage,
CTCC #165
Farmington, CT

Editor's comments:

I wish to thank Mr. Fellage for his thoughtful and complimentary comments, and his generous donation to the Club. Other members have also made the suggestion to change the name of our publication from "Newsletter" to "Journal". If I do not hear any serious objections, I will make the change with Vol. II, No. 3. WA

Happy
Holidays!!

MY SINCERE WISHES TO ALL OF YOU FOR THE BEST HOLIDAY SEASON EVER!

WAYNE ANDERSON

Portrait of a Present-day "Conder" Token Collector!

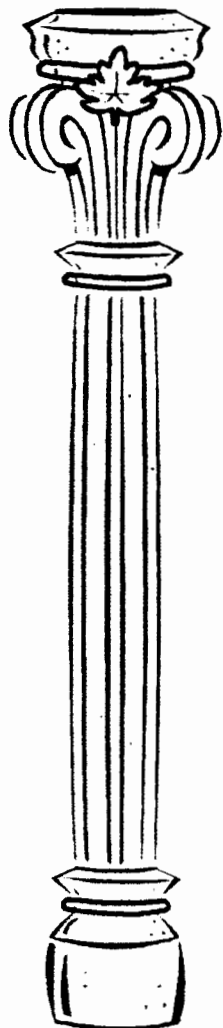


"Scrambling For 'Conders'!"

Photography by
Risê Ferster Photo
Minneapolis, MN

LARRY GAYE, Numismatist

October 30, 1997



Dear Wayne,

As you might be aware we had a CTCC meeting at the Seattle West Coast Coin Expo this month. I for lack of good thinking decided to take notes and send them on to you. I shared a table at the show with Jerry and Sharon. Had a great time. Here goes!

Minutes of the CTCC meeting at the West Coast Coin Expo in Seattle Washington on 10-4-97. Members in attendance were Eric Holcomb, Doug Durason, Scott Loos, Bill McKivor, Jerry Bobbe, Sharon Bobbe, Larry Gaye. Interested parties were Ken Hill and Marc Duvall.

This was the first regional meeting of CTCC. Thanks for Bill McKivor for arranging for the meeting. Sharon Bobbe called for volunteers to assist Wayne Anderson with articles etc. for the newsletter. A reminder that the first national meeting of the CTCC will be held at the upcoming ANA Convention in Portland, Oregon the first week in August, 1998.

News for the membership, Jerry and Sharon Bobbe will be teaching a course on Conder Tokens at the ANA Summer Seminar this summer. interested parties can contact them for information. They need eight folks to sign up for the course to be put on. (I don't think that will be a problem)

Ken Hill, one of the interested parties in attendance at the meeting was the recipient of the Best Exhibit at the 1997 ANA Convention. His exhibit was on Bust Halves.

A general round table discussion ensued on how we were drawn to Conder Tokens. Also, the assembled masses were treated to a travelogue by Bill McKivor. Bill shared with us his adventures both numismatic and tourist in England last summer. He did attend the Token Congress in Nottingham. The main topic of the congress was a class on heraldry.

This is an annual event in England, Scotland and Wales. Bill also visited the famous Iron Bridge in Colbrook Dale, the first iron bridge in the world.

Jerry Bobbe announced he found a new variety of an Aberdeen token, a new undertype. It is struck over a Bungtown Token of Shakespeare. The reverse is Dublin 227. It was in a collection that included three new varieties that had been missed. They are a Hampshire and a Port Sea.

The meeting was over after about an hour. The attendee's headed back to the floor in search of more elusive treasures. Hey, we had a great time.

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Gaye

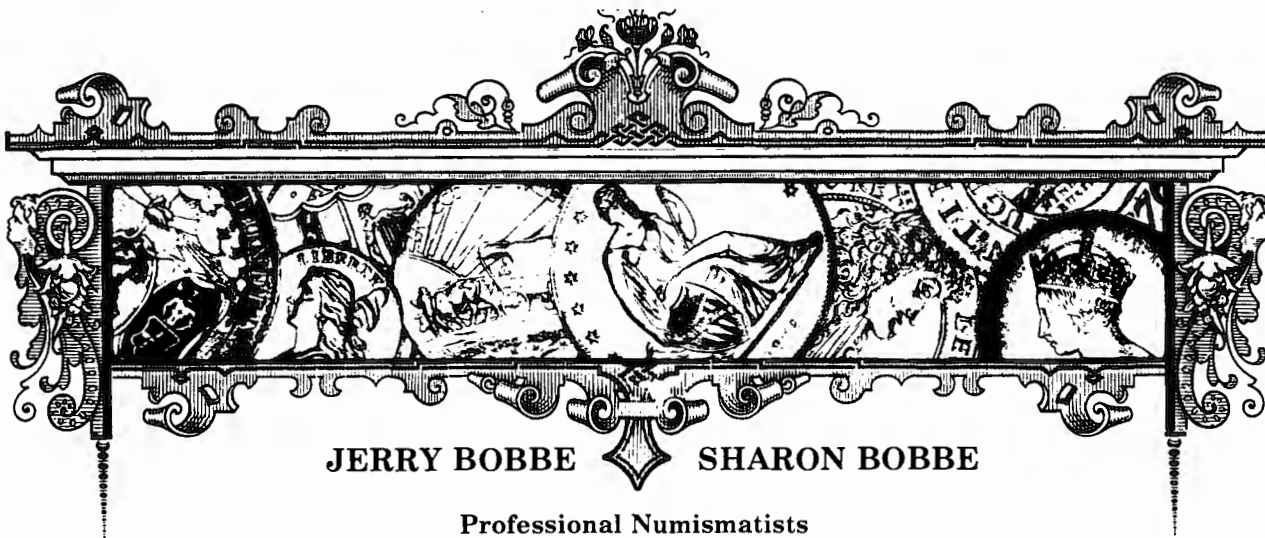
Wayne, I hope this helps. I know that you are always looking for material. This should be of interest to the members. Nice job on the newsletter. I do appreciate your efforts.

Editor's comments:

Dear Larry:

Nice job! It's good to see that our members are active, and that "things" are happening out there. It sounds as if you had an interesting session, I wish I could have been there with all of you. Thank you for the fine report, and your kind remarks.

Wayne



P.O. BOX 25817

PORTLAND, OREGON ~~97228~~ 97298

(503) 626-1075

RE: Jules Reiver's Letter to the Editor

October 22, 1997


Dear Jules:

We humbly respond to your request for information about your John Howard token.

As obsessed token fanatics, we know your "left-handed" Hampshire 55 to be Sussex 19, listed as common in D & H. In all fairness, Dalton & Hamer's general index for John Howard neglects to mention page 256.

We have seen the obverse swell to which you refer. Typically this variety is heavily clashed on the reverse.

Kindest Regards,

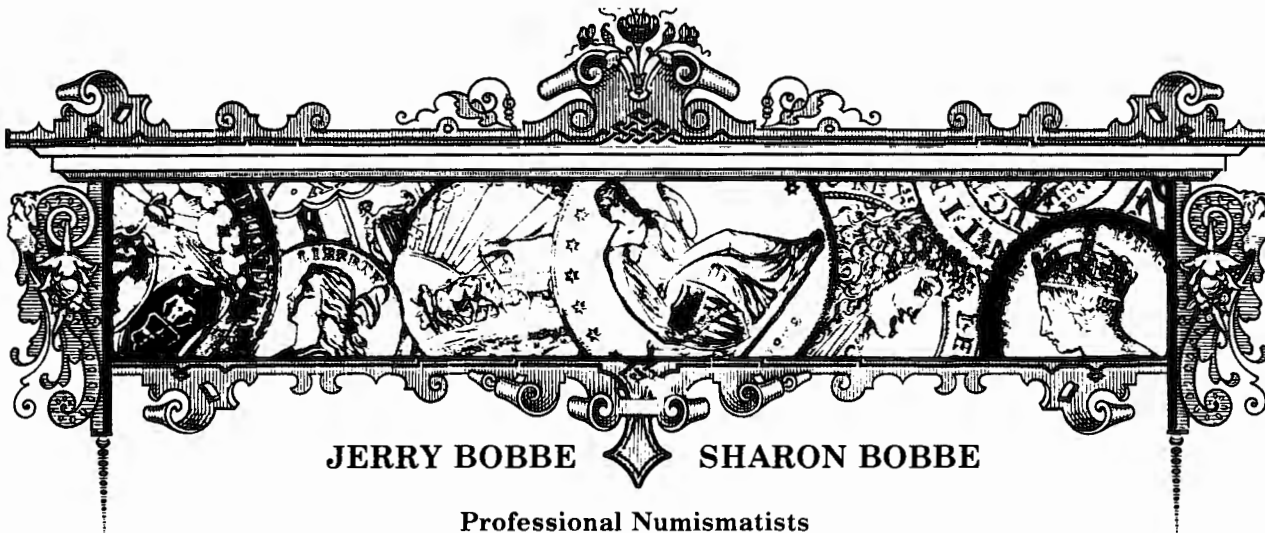
Sharon 

Jerry & Sharon Bobbe

Page 56

PCGS
AUTHORIZED DEALER

ANA LM 1059 • COMMEM SOCIETY • EAC



P.O. BOX 25817

PORTLAND, OREGON ~~97208~~ 97298

(503) 626-1075

Dear Wayne:

James Taylor, Education Director of the American Numismatic Association has invited Jerry & me to teach a course on "Conders" at the ANA's 30th Annual Summer Conference in Colorado Springs, July 11-17, 1998. A minimum of 12 students is necessary. Color slides will supplement hands-on study of tokens. The topics listed below are only a brief list of what will be covered in class.

Attribution, Care/Preservation, History of the characters and times, Informational sources, Grading/Pricing, Trials/die states/errors/overstrikes/rarities, Hands-on participation
Bring some of your favorite tokens, too!

I attended the Conference for the first time this past July as a student in the Coin Photography class. It was one of the best numismatic experiences of my life. For an entire week one can eat, drink and sleep coins; I've never seen so many happy people! If you need a break from coins or have brought the family along, there are tours to local sights such as Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, and the Denver Mint. The ANA Museum, Library and classes are all within walking distance. I had a lovely chat with Dave Bowers and his wife about "Conders," while waiting to get into the ANA Annual Book Sale. Ten "Numismatic Bull Sessions" over four evenings, gave me an idea of what students in other classes were studying. Dorm life is simple but fun. The food is great; whether you crave burger and fries, or tofu and rice milk. Suits and ties are strictly prohibited. James Taylor has done an outstanding job "fine tuning" the Conference over the last several years. In 1997, over three hundred collectors and renown instructors were brought together "for a week of numismatic education, fun and camaraderie all in the tranquil setting of Colorado College."

In closing, we would like commend your work on the CTCC *Conder*. The club is privileged to have such a diligent editor.

Kindest Regards, *Sharon Bobbe*

CC: James Taylor

Page 57



ANA LM 1059 • COMMEM SOCIETY • EAC

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

CTCC members, in good standing, are cordially invited to dispatch their articles and advertisements to the CTCC editor for publication in the newsletter. Articles are always needed and appreciated. Articles do not have to be camera ready, but I appreciate it when they are camera ready, and they are always published free of charge for the benefit of the membership. Advertisements are needed and appreciated just as much, and up to twelve (12) lines are **FREE!** Full page ads are **\$75.00**, one third page ads are **\$25.00**. Ads larger than the free twelve (12) line ads must be camera ready. All paid ads must be paid for when submitted; thus, eliminating the possibility for confusion, and the need for costly, unnecessary, and time consuming billings and follow up. The Club operates on a cash basis. Ads submitted without full payment will not be accepted or published. The content of ads and articles shall be limited to "Conder" tokens, and related numismatic literature, coins, tokens, and collectibles. Ads or articles may either be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the editor. All articles and ads must be accompanied by your membership number. Only members can participate in the newsletter and all other Club activities. The Club rules are designed to be simple and few, please comply with them. The **deadline** for the MARCH 15th, 1998 issue is FEBRUARY 25th, 1998. Newsletters are issued quarterly, and Volume III will now begin with the SEPTEMBER 15th, 1998 issue. Your articles and ads must be sent to the president and editor: Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853. **ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$25.**

NOTICE: The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, publisher of The "Conder" Token Newsletter, assumes no responsibility or liability for advertisements placed in the newsletter. No party shall have recourse against The "Conder" Token Collectors Club, or its officers, or officials, for any reason associated with the publication of its newsletter. All transactions arising from or relating to advertisements in The "Conder" Token Newsletter are strictly between the parties to their transactions. Complaints concerning advertisers or respondents should be directed to the president of The "Conder" Token Collectors Club. Complaints can result in termination of membership, or termination of advertising privileges, or both.

***** Revision three 11/09/97.

"CTCC" Directory Of Officers:

Wayne Anderson

President, Editor & Publisher

PO Box 1853

Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Phone 612-420-6925, Fax 612-420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads, suggestions, complaints, and information concerning the CTCC.

Joel Spingarn

Vice President & Treasurer

PO Box 782

Georgetown, CT 06829

Phone & Fax 203-544-8194

For payment of dues and donations, address changes, & newsletter reprints. Dues are \$25 per year. Newsletters are always sent to you via first class mail.

David S. Brooke, Historian

767 N. Hoosac Road

Williamstown, MA 01267

Phone 413-458-8636

Harold Welch, Librarian

655 Parkwood Circle

St. Paul, MN 55127

Phone 612-429-0997

Clifford C. Fellage, Assistant Editor
PO Box 911
Farmington, CT 06034-0911
1-860-676-0023

James Wahl
Wilfred Wahl
Newsletter Distribution Committee
Mailing Preparation

Our structure has improved greatly since these last three members have answered my plea for help in the last newsletter. They have all volunteered to fill positions that are very helpful, and important to the production and distribution of the newsletter. My sincere thanks to all three of them for coming forward at this time. I also wish to thank our Treasurer, Joel Spingarn, for his dedication to his duty. Joel stays right on top of things like assigning numbers to members, collecting dues, and keeping the records and the bank account straight. I have decided to postpone the Treasurers Report to the March 15th, 1998 issue, then we will give a complete report through 1997, from the beginning. Joel tells me that we have a healthy balance in our account, and that we are quite solvent at this point in time. I am grateful for the wonderful friendships that I have developed as a result of this undertaking. I now refer to Joel as "Old Dad", and he calls me "Sonny Boy", and the Wahl brothers are like my brothers, older of course! My thanks also to Harold Welch, our librarian. He's not fooling around, he's got a library going, we're all proud of him! My thanks too, to David S. Brooke, our historian. He is an historian, and a respected contributor to the newsletter. He is in contact with me every quarter, and gives me lots of much needed input. He keeps telling me to create more Club history, so that he can get busy. This whole thing has really come together, I'm very pleased!

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE - I will not be able to issue Volume II, Number 3, Consecutive Issue 7, on February 15th, 1998. Instead, I will issue it on March 15th, 1998, and from then on quarterly, i.e., June, September, and December.

Free Advertisements

These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for "CTCC" members. Send yours to:
Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

CHARLES KIRTLEY

"CONDER" TOKENS, COLONIAL COINS, HARD TIMES TOKENS, AND ALL SORTS OF INTERESTING MATERIAL APPEAR IN MY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAIL BID SALES. WRITE OR CALL FOR A FREE COPY OF THE NEXT ISSUE.

CHARLES KIRTLEY, "CTCC" #125, PO BOX 2273C,
ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27906-2273. PHONE: 919-335-1262. FAX: 919-335-4441.

BILL McKIVOR'S COPPER CORNER - FOR "CONDER" TOKENS, EVASION PIECES, and 19TH CENTURY ENGLISH TOKENS. From VF to UNC, the COPPER CORNER'S fixed price list has something for everyone. NEW ISSUE OUT NOW!! Also buying - please contact me for a fast, fair offer - any amount, any grade.

SEE MY PAID AD IN THIS ISSUE FOR A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BID FOR A VERY RARE TOKEN!! Call or write today to be put on my mailing list.

Bill McKivor CTCC #3 PO Box 46135 Seattle, WA 98126

Phone, evenings only, (206) 244-8345

E-Mail Condernut@juno.com

**FREE PRICE LISTS OF BRITISH TOKENS AND MEDALS,
WITH EMPHASIS ON "CONDERS".**

Simon Cordova (CTCC #30), PO Box 2229, Kihei, Hawaii 96753-2229.

Phone: 808-891-2846, Fax: 808-891-2365, E-Mail: SiCordova@aol.com

Jerry & Sharon Bobbe, CTCC #4 & #5. We have been enthusiastically pursuing "Conders" for over 25 years. Our price list, **The Token Examiner**, was born of a passion for this exciting series, and a desire to share it with others. As collectors, we appreciate fine service, so we're not happy until you are. We'll do our best to fulfill your collecting needs. Our specialties are choice quality, rarities, and die-states, but our **Token Examiner** offers pieces Circ - Gem for \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of **The Token Examiner**, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e., Eklund, Blaisdell), and pay the strongest prices for choice quality and rarities. If you have tokens to sell, your consideration would be greatly appreciated.

The Token Examiner PO Box 25817 Portland, Oregon 97298 503-626-1075

CLIFF'S "CONDER" CHEST

CLIFFORD C. FELLAGE, CTCC #165, PO BOX 911, FARMINGTON, CT 06034-0911
PHONE / FAX: 860-676-0023

Send for my free periodic price list, with tokens from Very Good to Superb Red Proof.
Major credit cards accepted for your ordering convenience.

A few choice specials for this issue. Call to reserve:

#1) Wales, Anglesey, DH 6, 1787, 1d. Druid's Head/"PMCo" Cypher. RR in high grade, this is choice lustrous red brown uncirculated. \$189.00. #2) Wales, Anglesey, DH 421, 1975, ½d. (Skidmore's Mule). Druid's Head/Arms of the City of London. SC, most likely R in mint state. Very choice light brown uncirculated, all original and unbrushed. \$169.00. #3) Hampshire, Portsmouth, DH 56, 1794, ½d. New York Cent Mule, John Howard/Talbot, Allum & Lee Reverse. R, choice glossy brown AU. \$199.00.

Rod Burress, CTCC #109, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215

Write for price list of copper collectors supplies:
Heavy duty 2x2 envelopes, cotton liners, good quality boxes,
cleaners, brushes, magnifying glasses, etc.
I also have some "Conder" tokens for sale!
Phone 513-771-0696

WANTED!

WARWICKSHIRE #320 FOR MY SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION.
TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615

Send for my sale or trade list of duplicate British tokens and my token want list.
I like "Spence" tokens!

I also want all Berkshire 19th Century silver tokens EF or better.
James C. Case, 10189 Crane Road, Lindley, NY 14858-9719

Wanted in nice VF or better

D & H Hampshire 79 or 80, Middlesex 283, or 284 and 398,
Sussex 10, Dublin 235-250, 269-303, and Angus 7 or 7a.

I also need a few scarce 19th century pennies, and silver shilling tokens.

Frank Gorsler, CTCC #63

674 Allen Crest Court, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231

Looking for UNC. SPECIMEN OF YORKSHIRE D & H 65 (York Cathedral / Talbot, Allum, & Lee Mule). Also UNC. "SPENCE TOKENS" by type - looking for one of each die he used. Would appreciate receiving lists from anybody having these for sale.

*David L. Palmer CTCC #107
1080A Long Island Ave.
Dear Park, NY 11729*

140 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

The latest edition of our catalogue of numismatic items for sale that has been issued regularly for 32 years is now ready. It includes thousands of British tokens as well as commemorative medals and coins from all over the world. The catalogue is free on request, but please include \$2 to cover airmail postage when applying to the address below, with apologies for its un-American length.

**WHITMORE TEYNHAM LODGE CHASE Rd. Colwall
MALVERN Worcs. WR13 6DT ENGLAND**

FREE "CONDER" TOKEN PRICE LIST

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"Catonsville Early Copper"**

PO Box 21169
Catonsville, MD 21228
410-788-7546
E-mail: eac4331@aol.com
Chris Schwerdt, CTCC #275

ANNOUNCEMENT!

I am pleased to announce that JERRY & SHARON BOBBE will be teaching a course on "Conders" at the ANA's 30th Annual Summer Conference in Colorado Springs, July 11 thru 17, 1998. Twelve (12) students is necessary! Some of the topics that will be covered in class are:

Attribution, Care/Preservation, History of the characters and times, Informational sources, Grading/Pricing, Trials/die states/errors/overstrikes/rarities. You will have the opportunity for hands-on participation, and you can bring your favorite tokens too! This is a great opportunity for you to all that you don't know with respect to this fascinating series. For Summer Conference information please contact:

James Taylor, Education Director
American Numismatic Association
818 North Cascade Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279
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DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE TO BECOME "CONDER" WISE!

WA

ASK THE EXPERTS

OCT. 10TH, 1997

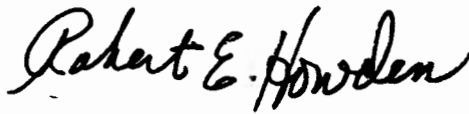
DEAR SIR:

I RECENTLY PURCHASED A GROUP OF UNATTRIBUTED "CONDERS" AND 19TH CENTURY BRITISH TOKENS. I CAME ACROSS ONE PIECE FROM HAMPSHIRE WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR IN THE D & H CATALOG. ACTUALLY, IT APPEARS BUT IS PARTS OF TWO SEPARATE TOKENS. THE TOKEN IS A HAMPSHIRE [GOSPORT] #41 BUT THE EDGE LETTERING IS THE SAME AS THAT OF A #40 [PAYABLE AT I JORDAN DRAPER GOSPORT].

HAVE YOU OR ANY CTCCER RUN INTO A SIMILAR PIECE? ANY INFORMATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

THANKS

YOURS



ROBERT E. HOWDEN, CTCC #269

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A ONE TOKEN MAIL BID SALE!!!!

Thomas Spence counterstamped many worn-out coppers, using the 70+ sayings listed in R. C. Bells "Political and Commemorative" book, on pp. 213-215. Arthur Waters reported finding a Middlesex D & H 676, Spence's first copper, with a counterstamp. I am happy to announce that another has been found, a Middlesex 676, the host coin EF -, the counterstamp about as made, EF or better in most places, weaker in others, depending on how it was stamped. On the sun side, or obverse, the counterstamp reads "Partnership in Land". On the cornucopia, or reverse side, the counterstamp reads "Spence's Plan" across, and around, "The Land Is Ours". The piece exhibits quite a bit of red, though some is from an old cleaning. The stamping suggests that this may be the same piece seen by Waters!!! Your bids will be accepted until 11/30/97, the token going to the highest bidder.

Get your bid in today!!

**TO BID, OR TO BE PUT ON MY MAILING LIST, CONTACT - - - -
THE COPPER CORNER**

**BILL McKIVOR, CTCC #3, PO Box 46135, Seattle, WA 98126. (206)244-8345 evenings
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Suffolk, Ipswich
J Conder Penny 1795. DH 10
*Reverse: View of
Wolsey Gate*



Warwickshire, Birmingham
Penny, 1798
*Reverse: Presentation of colours to the
Birmingham Association 4 June 1798*

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—REFERENCES FOR SALE—

R. Dalton & S. H. Hamer; *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*. 1910-1918. Reprinted 1990. Prefatory update, 1990. Introductory notes and additions, 1996

- High-quality library blue buckram. \$150.
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